The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Roosevelt's Soft Answer to Smith's Wrath

OUT TO ST. PAUL rode the Governor of New York.

As he rode, the editorial pages of the country were still reverberating with the echoes of Al Smith's sensational Jefferson dinner attack on "demagogs," which every commentator recognized as directed at Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Then came the St. Paul speech.

International

For the "Forgotten Man"

Governor Roosevelt, whose appeal for the "little fellow" is considered responsible for the Smith outburst.

But the expected Roosevelt counterblast turned out to be a still, small voice. It was not a fighting speech. In fact, Governor Roosevelt is said to believe that it quietly ends the so-called Smith-Roosevelt controversy.

Editorial opinion seems puzzled. Where one editor finds it a miserable piece of pussyfooting, another likes its good taste, another its broadmindedness, and still another contrives to hand out a bouquet to both Smith and Roosevelt by saying that Smith's blunt frankness led Roosevelt to express himself at St. Paul with unwonted clarity and precision.

The Governor's address in St. Paul, in that Northwestern country which is the hot-bed of radical Republican irregularity and agrarian unrest was his first public appearance in the Middle West since he came out in the open as a candidate for the Presidency. Preceding events had whetted the public's interest in what he would say. On April 7, in a radio speech, the Governor pleaded for "the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid," and ex-Governor Smith, on the 13th, declared he would "fight to the end against any candidate who persists in any demagogic appeal to the masses of the working people of the country to destroy themselves by setting class against class and rich against poor." Then it was Roosevelt's turn in St. Paul on the 18th.

IT was another Jefferson Day dinner, and after praise of Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Wilson, Jackson, and Lincoln, there came a long excerpt from the writings of fifth-cousin Theodore, ending up with the declaration: "This Government is not and never shall be government by plutocracy. This government is not and never shall be government by a mob." To such "national community of interest," said the present-day Roosevelt, we should dedicate ourselves, and "if that be treason, make the most of it." This is taken as his only reply to Smith.

It is only in an emergency like the present that we realize this national community of interest, said the Governor. With an apparent return to his Albany idea about helping the under-dog, he suggested that after an earthquake we must repair the foundations as well as mend the roof. Then followed the most widely quoted paragraphs of the speech:

Acme

Against "Demagogs"

Alfred E. Smith at the dinner where he said he would fight "any demagogic appeal to the masses."

"I am pleading for a policy broad enough to include every part of our economic structure.

"A policy that seeks to help all simultaneously, that shows an understanding of the fact that there are millions of our people who can not be helped by merely helping their employers because they are not employees in the strict sense of the word—the farmers, the small business man, the professional people.

"Help for them means a greater consumption, not of luxuries but of the necessities of life, and this means more factory wheels turning in the cities, more employment for the strictly industrial population, for the railroad workers, and for the distributers. That kind of buying power makes itself felt more quickly than any other.

"In much of our present plans there is too much disposition to mistake the part for the whole, the head for the body. I plead not for a class control, but for a true concert of interests."

The Governor proceeded from the general to the specific by the way of electricity. The four main points he made were: first, that the State should continue to control power sites; second, that private capital ought to transmit and distribute electricity, but that the State should be prepared to take this over in case private capital can not be held to reasonable rates; third, that interstate utilities should be subject to national control; and fourth, that there should be national control over utility holding companies. Mr. Roosevelt attacked the existing tariff laws as contributory to the severity of the depression, and declared that "a proper tariff policy must be a complete reversal of the methods of the present Administration."

THIS speech was a disappointment, says the Newark *News* (Ind.) to those "who expected either a vigorous defense or a spirited elaboration of his radio oration on the 'forgotten man'" —"it was a disappointing political spiel." In Governor Roosevelt's own State, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks:

"He was just as Bryanesque as he dared to be for Bryan's

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary,* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 43

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

West, with the other eye riveted on the conservative East. Roosevelt really has become a master of evasion."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, so it seems to the New York *Times*, "has set out to be the great party harmonizer; he would unite East and West, North and South, in one grand brotherhood of inconclusive phrases and glittering generalities." After trying to think of the proper metaphor for the St. Paul speech, the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that it would "perhaps be fairest to say that he reclined upon a bed of platitudes."

"If any part of Franklin Roosevelt's scholarly address touched a single issue raised by Al Smith I am the brother-in-law of Demosthenes," writes Heywood Broun in his New York *World-Telegram* column.

In the capital city of New York State where the Governor

Difficult Driving

—Halladay in the Providence "Journal."

officially resides, the Albany *Evening News* (Rep.) comes to the conclusion that "he has not yet struck the convincing note, nor evinced a comprehensive understanding of national problems reassuring to those who long for the 'national community of interest' of which he speaks with such engaging felicity."

"The reply was not an answer," declares the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*—

"The Governor uses the soft word instead of the hard fist. As political news the speech is a washout."

IT "makes flat reading" to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), which says it "does not believe Mr. Roosevelt can successfully continue his policy of turning the other cheek."

Governor "Alfalfa" Bill Murray of Oklahoma, Roosevelt's chief rival for the Democratic nomination in the great open spaces of the West, profest himself greatly disappointed in the Roosevelt St. Paul speech:

"His rhetoric was weak because he merely was expressing platitudes.

"In his desire to aid the 'little man,' which in itself is sound, he failed to state even remotely how it could be done."

In Washington among Democrats, whether pro-Roosevelt or anti-Roosevelt, there was a feeling that the St. Paul speech may well have ended the Smith-Roosevelt incident, say the correspondents. At least, adds the Springfield *Republican*, "in so far as there is a cleavage between Governor Roosevelt and ex-Governor Smith, the St. Paul speech need not make it wider." The Baltimore *Sun* commends Governor Roosevelt for keeping the controversy on a high plane:

"He has preserved the dignities which ought to characterize a public debate among aspirants for the highest office in the country, and, in view of the temptations which beset men in his situation, this service is occasion for gratitude."

THE Roosevelt doctrine is "good Democratic doctrine," declares the Wilmington *Every Evening* (Dem.) in enthusiastic approval. Referring in particular to the passage of the St. Paul speech above quoted, the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) says:

"This is not radicalism. It is not a demagog's unscrupulous plea. It is sound Americanism. It is the wisest conservatism."

Roosevelt made a strong impression in a normally Republican State, declares the Duluth *News-Tribune* in Minnesota—

"There was nothing demagogic about Roosevelt's plea for a national community of interests, nor does his stand in behalf of the farmers and small business men, who are not employees, tend to arouse class antagonism."

Walter Lippmann argues in the New York *Herald Tribune* that, perhaps because of ex-Governor Smith's challenge, Mr. Roosevelt's St. Paul speech was a vast improvement over his vague radio talk about the "forgotten man"—

"The orator at St. Paul was a chastened and a better man. Both in his general sentiments and in the two specific problems which he discust, Governor Roosevelt not only made honorable amends for his blunder, but went on to exhibit a breadth of vision and an understanding of principles which are entitled to ungrudging praise."

IT is interesting to note the continuing discussion of the respective merits of Roosevelt and Smith which was started by the Smith speech at Washington. The Smith speech seems to have roused papers in New York State, New England, and Chicago to particularly enthusiastic comment on the Democratic candidate of 1928, and this includes many Republican dailies. The New York *World-Telegram* (Ind.) can not help remarking on how "Al Smith has shown again how clarity, sincerity, and courage can pierce the murky timidities of politics." "It was an exhibition of leadership," as the New York *Times* (Dem.) sums it up. In the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), it was "the clearest and most forceful call to patriotism and common sense that has been given by any public man in this republic for many years."

Governor Roosevelt, in the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, "for his overtures to radical groups and his descent to the tactics of the radical agitator, merited the rebuke so pointedly administered to him by a fellow Jeffersonian." On the Pacific Coast the San Francisco *Chronicle* feels that "Governor Roosevelt had it coming to him."

But in the Middle West and in the Democratic South there is an evident tendency to prefer the Roosevelt end of the controversy. The Smith attack, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) was "as bad-mannered as it was insincere." *The Star* (Ind.) of the same city argues that "to call Governor Roosevelt a demagog because he said the Hoover Administration has shown more solicitude for big corporations than for the common man is to deny him the privilege of telling the rather cruel truth."

And in the Democratic South the Atlanta *Constitution* calls the Smith speech "a confession that he is out of touch with the plain man and has become the pliant partner of privilege." The Nashville *Banner* agrees with Senator Wheeler of Montana that "the speech was unworthy of Governor Smith." The Asheville *Citizen* quotes six prominent Southern papers, all of which supported Smith in 1928 but which now condemn him severely for his recent course. Mr. Smith's attitude is interpreted and rightly, in the opinion of *The Citizen*, as a "rule-or-ruin, dog-in-the-manger policy"—

"The effort which he makes to have it appear that he is acting from high principle, from sincere regard for the party welfare and the public welfare, comes too late. It simply does not click."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hints of War-Debt Default

STARTLING NEWS FOR AMERICA is the omission of any provision for war-debt payments from the British budget.

Does it mean that our taxpayers must be mulcted still more heavily to make up the $171,500,000 British payment we had counted on?

That seems to be the case, some observers remark, pointing out that if the European debtor nations wait for receiving German reparations to pay us, and Germany says she can pay nothing, it looks as if we would be the victims.

Announcement of Britain's action, together with the proposal made by Alfred E. Smith to "forget" all war debts for twenty years and use them to stimulate our foreign trade, stirs a storm of comment here.

No new decision on British payments has been made, Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is quick to explain. It appears that he simply left the whole question of German reparations and war debts "in suspense," altho the London correspondents point out that they may be incorporated later in a supplementary finance bill.

Both are dependent, said the Chancellor, upon the outcome of the Lausanne conference scheduled for June, and he added, as quoted in the dispatches:

"Various alternative assumptions might be made, but it seemed to me the best course to refrain from all conjectures and treat both sides of the account as being in suspense.

"That does not imply that any fresh decision has been taken as to our policy on these delicate questions; on the contrary, it is best calculated not to prejudice the issues involved."

AT the hour that the cables were sizzling with this news, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was thundering in an attack upon the Smith debt plan, and other Senators joined in a general assault upon cancelationist policy.

"Senator Borah warned the European nations," says the Associated Press, "not to come to the United States for debt relief until they have disarmed, settled reparations, and revised the Versailles Treaty."

The news from London brought "sharp reactions in official and political circles here," writes the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and he tells us—

"According to Treasury figures, Britain will owe the United States in the fiscal year 1932-33 covered by the new British budget $171,500,000 in interest and payments on principal.

"If all European debtor nations were to withhold payments to this country in the next fiscal year, it would mean a loss to the Treasury of about $269,900,000.

"These payments were counted upon in making this country's budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933 and in framing new revenue proposals.

"If the payments are withheld, it will mean that estimates now before Congress for additional taxes will leave a wide gap between revenue and expenditures."

APPRIZED of the news, "Senator Borah was emphatic in his conviction that Great Britain could pay its debt," and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, "who has been frequently regarded as an administration spokesman," said:

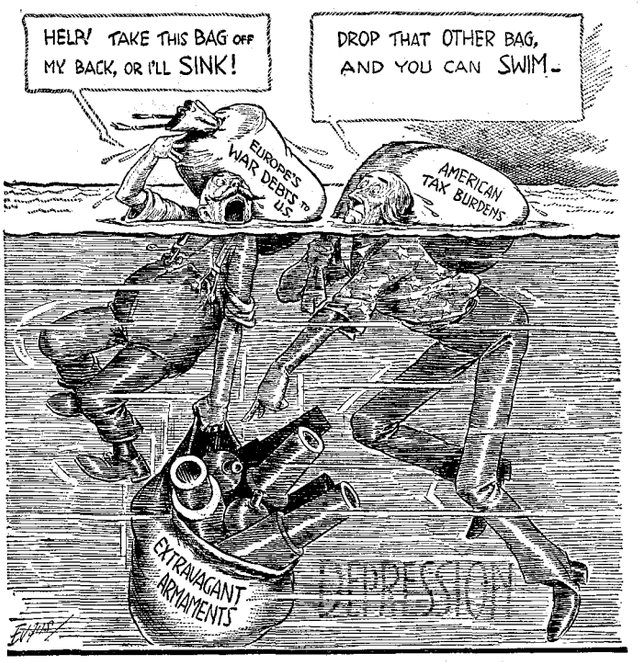
"I am convinced that the British are honest, and that provision will be made for the payments in December and in June next year."

That the news probably did not come as a surprize to the White House is remarked by correspondents who point out that in his message to Congress, last December, President Hoover said that "a number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full, pending recovery in their economic life."

But Congress, we also are reminded, has refused to act upon the President's suggestion that "it will be necessary in some cases to make still further temporary adjustments."

Returning to the Senate turmoil stirred up by Mr. Smith.

If we "forget" the debts for twenty years, declared Senator Borah, "they will be regarded and treated as canceled." "The American taxpayer," he added, "would be subrogated, as it were, or subordinated to the interests of private creditors." It would be "infinitely better," he said, to propose absolute cancelation than the "indirect cancelation" of the Smith plan.


HELP! TAKE THIS BAG OFF MY BACK, OR I'LL SINK!
DROP THAT OTHER BAG, AND YOU CAN SWIM.
EUROPE'S WAR DEBTS TO U.S.
AMERICAN TAX BURDENS
EXTRAVAGANT ARMAMENTS
DEPRESSION

He Can Save Himself If He Wants To

—Evans in the Columbus "Dispatch."

Insisting that "the key to the European situation, good or bad, is the reparations problem," Senator Borah emphasized, first, the amounts by which we already have reduced the war debts, and, second, the enormous sums being spent by the debtor nations for armament.

Saying that $7,000,000,000 had been slashed from the $12,000,000,000 debt at the close of the war, Mr. Borah cited these individual reductions. Belgium, 53.5 per cent.; Czecho-Slovakia, 25.1; France, 52.8; Great Britain, 19.7; Italy, 75.4; Poland, 19.5; Roumania, 25.1; Jugo-Slavia, 69.1.

But these cancelations, he pointed out, "had no effect whatever," in stimulating economic conditions. And then he told what hard-prest Europe is spending for armament, citing these figures: Great Britain, $678,051,247; France, $517,910,816; Italy (not including naval aviation), $350,057,884.

Total organized forces were given by Senator Borah as follows: France, 6,942,559; Italy, 5,985,597; Poland, 1,977,095; Roumania, 1,725,660; Czecho-Slovakia, 1,647,121; Jugo-Slavia, 1,341,568; Great Britain, 744,646.

While some editors attack the Smith plan as "wrong policy" or "impracticable," many others, tho noting flaws in it, praise him for "great courage" and point out that, instead of a "do-nothing" program, here is a bold and constructive proposal. Typical is the comment of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:* "At a time when few public men have the courage to discuss the matter, Mr. Smith spoke out for a common-sense recognition of the fact that we can never get our money back by simply clamoring to be paid."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Great Prohibition Poll's Final Report

THE LAST MAIL-BAGS HAVE BEEN EMPTIED on the inspection tables. The last ballots have been tallied to a dot.

We present in this issue the tenth and final report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S mammoth cross-section referendum on the Retention or Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In last week's issue we gave the complete reports of the special country-wide polls of bankers, clergy, lawyers, physicians, and DIGEST subscribers, which are reckoned separately from the main poll. To make room for the special polls we interrupted the reports of the big poll, telling our readers to watch for the tenth and final report in the following week's issue—and here it is on the next page.

This puts the capstone on the vast plebiscite that has had the whole country buzzing for three months.

During those three months the Eighteenth Amendment itself has been winning an ever larger and more poignant share of attention from the men and women of America, their leaders and legislators, not forgetting various presidential aspirants.

Witness the bomb launched by Gov. Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, when at the Jefferson dinner he came out pat for a Prohibition Referendum. (That story, with other surprizing Referendum developments, is told in the article following this one.)

Witness again (speaking of Presidential aspirants) a gay passage-at-arms between Governor Roosevelt and a Wisconsin beer fan, one of a crowd that gathered about his special car in Lacrosse.

The Governor had told the people, according to the New York *Times*, that he was "just as firm for a change in Prohibition conditions as ever." Whereupon:

"'Governor,' called a man in overalls, 'are you wet or dry?'
"The Governor smiled, waved a hand at his interlocutor and shouted, 'Wet!'
"'Then I'll see that you get a good glass of foaming lager when you come back as President,' cried another.
"The Governor pointed toward him and exclaimed, 'Don't forget that, because I'll remember it.'"

OTHER incidents might be added to show how timely is the publication of this final report. In an unforgetable year of public anxiety, controversy, and political ferment, but also of courage and hope, THE DIGEST offers this Prohibition poll to the nation as a rounded contribution to the sum of public knowledge concerning the undercurrents of national opinion and sentiment on this vital issue.

The poll now becomes history. A symmetrical edifice of statistical data, built for the whole nation, and not for any party or cause, we dedicate it simply and sincerely to service in the search for wisdom by public men in their councils and conventions, their legislatures and executive mansions, at this crisis of the nation's life. If our offering is nothing else, it is a reflection of one special aspect of truth, as faithfully garnered as we, with much experience and good-will, could do the job.

What, then, has the poll to say of the country's state of mind toward the Eighteenth Amendment?

We find that the total ballots marked for the Continuance of the Amendment amount to 1,236,660, those marked for Repeal amount to 3,431,877.

Nimble pencils of poll fans will probably figure out that Repeal receives 73.51 per cent. of the total vote of 4,668,537, and Continuance the remaining 26.49 per cent.

A ratio of about two and three-quarters to one.

As the "Literary Digest" Poll Records It
—Ray in the Kansas City "Star."

That's reckoning in terms of a national popular vote, assuming that a DIGEST poll gives an accurate index as to how the country would vote (a question we'll have something to say about before long).

Turning to the count by States, we find two States with majorities for Continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment. The remaining forty-six, plus the District of Columbia, give majorities for Repeal.

The two dry States are, of course, Kansas and North Carolina. The poll shows 42,259 dry Kansans and 41,862 wet ones, reenforced by 32,429 dry North Carolinans and 32,361 wet ones.

Their respective dry percentages are: Kansas, 50.23; North Carolina, 50.05.

Which leads up to a fruitful comparison. In our 1930 poll, Kansas had a dry percentage of 57.67. Also she was the proud bell-wether of a flock of five dry States. The other four were:

Arkansas, 52.19 per cent.; North Carolina, 50.66 per cent.; Oklahoma, 50.94 per cent.; Tennessee, 50.37 per cent.

In the present poll, Arkansas has a wet percentage of 52.24; Oklahoma a wet-percentage of 54.53; Tennessee a wet percentage of 51.46.

The percentages of the totals of the 1930 poll, by the way, make an interesting comparison with the percentages of the totals of the present poll. Thus:

1930

For Enforcement .....30.46 per cent.
For Modification.....29.11 per cent.
For Repeal .....40.43 per cent.

1932

For Continuance. .....26.49 per cent.
For Repeal .....73.51 per cent.

CURIOUSLY enough, some very close correspondences emerge from a comparison of the above figures and the returns of the national plebiscite in Finland, whereby that country, last winter, abolished Prohibition after trying it for twelve years. Here are Finland's totals and percentages:

Retain.....	217,019....	28.1 per cent.
Modify.....	10,915....	1.4 per cent.
Repeal.....	544,967....	70.5 per cent.

The Finland dry percentage, it will be noted, falls between the American dry percentage of our 1930 poll and that of our 1932 poll. The Modify-Repeal percentage falls between our 1930

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tenth and Final Report of the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll

For Continuance or Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment

State	Continuance	Repeal	Total
NEW ENGLAND	76,432	273,956	350,388
Maine	10,877	24,794	35,671
New Hampshire	6,620	14,529	21,149
Vermont	4,937	11,329	16,266
Massachusetts	39,184	143,950	183,134
Rhode Island	3,431	18,395	21,826
Connecticut	11,383	60,959	72,342
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	240,192	995,725	1,235,917
New York	76,922	426,694	503,616
New Jersey	29,953	174,806	204,759
Pennsylvania	133,317	394,225	527,542
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	286,758	901,349	1,188,107
Ohio	106,367	280,196	386,563
Indiana	66,126	140,100	206,226
Illinois	53,748	228,972	282,720
Michigan	39,815	141,553	181,368
Wisconsin	20,702	110,528	131,230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	183,814	377,535	561,349
Minnesota	31,475	101,694	133,169
Iowa	32,480	57,874	90,354
Missouri	43,890	106,519	150,409
North Dakota	6,810	21,205	28,015
South Dakota	7,110	15,159	22,269
Nebraska	19,790	33,222	53,012
Kansas	42,259	41,862	84,121
SOUTH ATLANTIC	141,643	267,105	408,748
Delaware	2,442	6,425	8,867
Maryland	14,318	46,964	61,282
District of Columbia	3,009	10,509	13,518
Virginia	27,721	47,617	75,338
West Virginia	23,662	44,741	68,403
North Carolina	32,429	32,361	64,790
South Carolina	12,282	18,361	30,643
Georgia	14,038	25,479	39,517
Florida	11,742	34,648	46,390
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	82,063	118,527	200,590
Kentucky	26,143	53,662	79,805
Tennessee	27,479	29,122	56,601
Alabama	16,394	20,438	36,832
Mississippi	12,047	15,305	27,352
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	96,185	154,019	250,204
Arkansas	14,817	16,202	31,019
Louisiana	7,510	33,286	40,796
Oklahoma	25,026	30,004	55,030
Texas	48,832	74,527	123,359
MOUNTAIN	36,058	85,053	121,111
Montana	4,859	19,995	24,854
Idaho	5,313	10,710	16,023
Wyoming	1,832	6,420	8,252
Colorado	14,870	22,887	37,757
New Mexico	1,587	4,781	6,368
Arizona	2,552	7,027	9,579
Utah	4,650	10,281	14,931
Nevada	395	2,952	3,347
PACIFIC	77,452	242,163	319,615
Washington	15,358	48,973	64,331
Oregon	11,446	26,271	37,717
California	50,648	166,919	217,567
State Unknown	16,063	16,445	32,508
FINAL TOTALS	1,236,660	3,431,877	4,668,537

Modify-Repeal percentage and our 1932 Repeal percentage. Thus:

DIGEST, *1930*	*Finland*
Modify-Repeal..69.54 per cent.	Modify-Repeal..71.9 per cent.

DIGEST, *1932*

Repeal.....73.51 per cent.

Scanning the State totals of our Tenth Report, poll fans with pencils will discover arithmetically the dry belt of agricultural States, the wet belt of industrial States, and many other curiosities.

THE closing days of the poll have been enlivened by an intensification of the drum-fire of brickbats that we are accustomed to on these occasions. At its height we received among our mail from the emotional belt, where the hostilities raged hottest, a letter so imbued with truth and justice and clear thinking that it compensated us for all the brickbats.

It was dated from Rutherford College, Burke County, North Carolina, and it ran:

Gentlemen:

I am a dry, but I must take issue with the sentiments exprest in the *Christian Evangelist* article enclosed, wherein the editors assert the LITERARY DIGEST ballots were mailed only to wets. I live in the town devoted exclusively to retired Methodist ministers, and the Methodist college for training young ministers, and the postmaster, who is my nephew, informed me that the ballots coming here were almost entirely to ministers, the ministerial students of age, and the citizenship generally, practically all of whom are drys.

My idea is that the drys owe THE LITERARY DIGEST a great debt of gratitude for its expensive and painstaking investigation which reveals to us, as no other manner could, the real underlying sentiments of voters not induced by social or other restrictions, to vote wet or dry.

As long as there is a secret popular wish to modify or molest the Eighteenth Amendment, law-enforcing officers will find it impossible to enforce the Prohibition Law.

Give my affectionate expression of esteem to your brilliant editor, Will Woods, whose father was my beloved presiding elder when I was a Methodist pastor in western New York.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR TALMAGE ABERNETHY.

Much falsehood can be dissipated by a drop of the pure essence of truth.

But sometimes many drops are needed. One may have to invoke statistics, and chase a bad guess, or a deliberate whopper, through columns of decimals, as we shall see in a minute.

The article enclosed by Mr. Abernethy was simple enough—just a repetition of the orthodox brand of anti-poll propaganda, which, altho we have shown up its falsity from time to time, finds persistent circulation in certain avenues of the rural and sectarian press. It consisted chiefly of the old rubbish to the effect that we sent ballots to "known wets" and not to drys and church people.

WE are going to examine and demolish a more specific attack, which has a plausible look, but is equally fallacious in essence. It takes the form of an ostensible analysis of the poll at one of its earlier stages.

This, too, has been going the orthodox rounds, and at last has arrived in Louisville, where it expands on the front page of a religious journal, *The Western Recorder*, under the streamer headline: "LITERARY DIGEST Effort to Mislead Public Opinion on Prohibition."

After an insinuating and very cautiously worded hint of some shenanigan between THE DIGEST and the "anarchistic determination of some wealthy liquor elements in this country to force the break-down of National Prohibition" (the same old "rum-interests" under a fancy name!), this journal proceeds:

"We may begin by passing on a significant recent exhibit made in a bulletin by Mr. A. B. Withers, West Virginia Director of the Department of Christian Education of the American Baptist Publication Society. The nub of the statement of Mr. Withers is that even in the wet States to which the so-called ballot has been sent, not more than twenty-five or thirty ballots out of a population of a thousand have been cast, while in the dry States not more than an average of five persons out of a population of 1,000 have sent in the ballot.

Mr. Withers has assembled the following striking figures,

(*Please turn to page 39*)

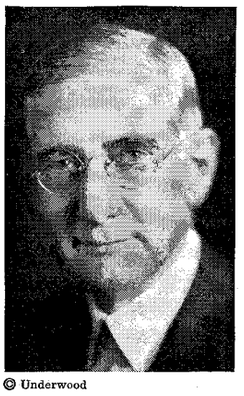
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

© Underwood

Ex-Governor Byrd

International

Bishop Cannon



© Underwood

Secretary Hyde

Wide World

Senator Carey

© Underwood

Senator Kendrick

Five Leading Drys Who Favor a Referendum on Prohibition

The Dry Swing Toward a Referendum

"A PRETTY ASTONISHING REFERENDUM line-up in one week."

By which the wet New York *Evening Post* means Bishop Cannon, Governor Byrd, Senators Carey and Kendrick, and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.

Add to the list Dr. Clarence True Wilson, another prominent dry, who announced his views a little earlier.

All are now willing, according to their statements in the press, that the fate of the Eighteenth Amendment be decided by a referendum. And while they are far from admitting that their stand implies any weakening—indeed, the inference is plain from some of the statements that they are serenely confident of what a referendum would show—the wets, on the other hand, view these declarations as a tremendous gain for their side.

Great political significance is attached by some observers to the avowal of Secretary Hyde, called the driest member of the Hoover Cabinet.

But chief interest seems to center in the declaration of former Gov. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia. Always a stalwart dry, he now tells us that "we must realize that no law is stronger than the public sentiment to sustain it."

A referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, he told Democrats gathered at the Jefferson Day dinner in Washington, would "remove the issue from party politics and submit it directly to the people themselves for decision." To make such a program workable, he submitted the text of another Constitutional amendment which has won both praise and censure. A major objection to the Byrd plan is that it would involve two referenda. Here it is:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose an amendment or amendments to or the repeal of Article XVIII of the amendments to this Constitution, or to any future amendment or amendments thereof, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified at an election to be held in each of the several States, on a certain day to be designated by Congress, by the majority of the electors voting thereon in three-fourths of the several States.

"The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures."

This, he said, would make possible the following:

"(a) When two-thirds of Congress desire, the question of the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment can be submitted to every qualified voter in every State on a day selected by Congress when no other election is held.

"(b) Each State will vote as a unit, and three-fourths of the States, as at present, will be necessary to change the existing amendment."

It is this proposal that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., apparently sanctions, with some qualifications. As he is quoted by the Richmond *News Leader*:

"Speaking only for myself, I find myself in substantial agreement with Governor Byrd in the basal features of his statement.

"I agree with him in his declared opposition to any referendum not conducted under the law of the land. I agree with him in his declared opposition to any plan that will permit the people of a particular State to vote that State out of the control of the Constitution of the United States while other States remain under the Constitution, which is a flat rejection of the Smith-Raskob plan.

"Furthermore, I agree with the basal elements of his proposed constitutional amendment, namely, 'that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, shall propose any amendment or the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment,' provided that such amendments must be voted upon and adopted by a majority of the electors of three-fourths of the States before becoming a part of the Constitution.

"Governor Byrd preserves the idea and purpose of the framers of the Constitution as to the proper relation of the States and Federal Government. It still requires ratification by three-fourths of the States acting as separate, independent, sovereign units, thus preserving their identity in the scheme of the national Government."

"In view of the opposition that Bishop Cannon has maintained toward referenda on the Prohibition question," says the Springfield *Union*, "his declaration in favor of a referendum plan as proposed by Governor Byrd seems to be more significant than such a proposition from Governor Byrd, who has been rated as a strong defender of the Eighteenth Amendment."

But the Richmond *News Leader* says that "a careful reading of the Bishop's statement will show that tho he approved the *method* of amending the Constitution proposed by Governor Byrd, he did not commit himself to employing that method."

As for the Byrd proposal itself, it is both lauded and denounced.

"Mr. Byrd is to be praised for his fearlessness in coming out for a vote on Prohibition," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which finds "a sportsmanlike spirit in his suggestion that the country vote simultaneously on the subject."

But, in the same State, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* hammers the proposal as "a thoroughly muddled plan"—

"Instead of one nation-wide consultation on the Prohibition issue, there are to be two—first, a referendum on the method of amending, and second, a referendum on the terms of the amendment itself."

However, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* approves it:

"As the Constitution stands, there is no method by which the will of the people with respect to the Eighteenth Amendment

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can be legally registered. Mr. Byrd's plan proposes such a method.

"If the politicians who have been beating their chests and shouting about a referendum of the vexed problem to the people mean what they say, Mr. Byrd's plan gives them opportunity to become doers, instead of mere hearers and talkers."

"A calm analysis of the Byrd plan," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "does not alter the first impression that this stanch Prohibitionist has taken a liberal stand on the question of national Prohibition." The advantage of this proposal, it adds, "would be that it would eventually give the people an opportunity to vote directly by secret ballot on the Prohibition amendment."

TURNING to the statements by other leading drys who have put themselves on record as favoring a Prohibition referendum, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, is quoted by the press as saying—

"I am not opposed to a referendum on Prohibition every ten years if the people want it. If the people of this country don't want Prohibition, there should be a way to get rid of it, and if they do want it, they should have a chance to prove that they want it."

And here is the joint statement issued by two dry Senators, John B. Kendrick, Democrat, and Robert D. Carey, Republican, both of Wyoming:

"We are for resubmission of the Prohibition question to the people of the several States. We are unalterably opposed to a return of the saloon with its attendant evils. We would consider favorably a plan of Federal control and regulation of the liquor industry under which the rights of the dry States would be fully protected."

Why Not Let Him Get It Off His Chest?

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

"As a dry," declared Secretary Hyde in a statement which has aroused wide comment, "I would not oppose the right of my fellow citizens to vote on this question."

That was his answer, says Raymond Clapper, Washington correspondent of the United Press, "when asked whether he favored the plank contained in the platform adopted by the Missouri Republican convention"—

"The proposal is for a national convention as provided in the Constitution to consider Prohibition.

"Hyde, former Governor of Missouri, was in St. Louis during the convention, but was not a delegate. He denied he wrote the plank or that it emanated from the White House, but declared his sympathy with it.

"'It is a fundamental right of the voters to pass on any question affecting their interests, and if anything is ever done with this problem, it will have to be done in some such way as is proposed in the Missouri plank,' Hyde said.

"The Missouri plank apparently would require that action be initiated by two-thirds of the Legislatures, which under the Constitution may compel Congress to call a national convention to propose Constitutional amendments.

"Such proposed amendments must then be ratified by three-fourths of the States."

IN view of all these developments, many editors seem to think we are getting somewhere in the Prohibition fight.

"The issue," says the Macon *Telegraph*, "is finally shaping up so that it appears that some general expression of sentiment in the country is not far away."

Crime in Hawaii

"NO ORGANIZED CRIME, no important criminal class, and no criminal rackets."

Thus, at the outset, the report on conditions in Hawaii reads like a clean bill of health.

Furthermore, "we did not find substantial evidence that a crime wave, so-called, was in existence in Honolulu, either disproportionate with the increase in the population or when viewed in comparison with crime records in cities of similar size on the mainland."

But then Seth W. Richardson, Assistant Attorney-General, who was sent to the islands to investigate the alleged breakdown of law after the Massie murder case, proceeds to draw a severe indictment of conditions there. His recommendations to the Senate for corrective measures, embodied in bills promptly introduced by Senator Bingham of Connecticut, stir a debate in the press.

"Extreme laxity in the administration of law-enforcement agencies" is reported by Mr. Richardson, together with "inefficiency in the administration of justice which, in effect, constituted an invitation to the commission of crime." The police administration in Honolulu he finds "impotent, undisciplined, neglectful, and unintelligent, with its chief concern political activity." The County Attorney in Honolulu is "inexperienced, inefficient," and the prison system is "very inefficient."

On the other hand, Mr. Richardson has this to say in the islands' favor:

"After all, the amount of sexual crime in the territory seemed less than reported from many cities and localities of similar population on the mainland."

RECOMMENDING that the President appoint an attorney-general for the territory who shall have "exclusive charge of prosecutions" throughout the islands, the report says:

"With these recommendations the three great agencies in the administration of law enforcement, to wit, the courts, the prosecutor, and the police, would be directly responsible to the national Government, and, in view of the pressing problem of national defense, racial diversity, and industrial development, together with the surpassing importance of the territory as a military and naval base, would thus tend to promulgate a feeling of security throughout the territory and the mainland."

But the report brings a protest from the Hawaiian Governor, Lawrence M. Judd, who asserts that "to transfer to Washington appointment of the Territorial Attorney-General and police head would result in divided authority between the Governor and these officers, with a resultant loss, not a gain, in efficiency, and no centralized responsibility." To quote further—

"His report strikes at the very vitals, to destroy American self-government. It is another wedge to make bureaucracy of Federal Government triumphant."

With that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* seems to agree—"to hand over any more offices or functions to the Washington Government might be a temporary step forward in law enforcement, but it surely would be an ultimate step backward in self-government." But the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* declares flatly "it is certain Hawaiian conditions demand prompt and decisive action by Congress."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHEN the war is over, how much will Tokyo?—*Pathfinder.*

THE reign of law has given way to a rain of laws.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EVERY time the Democrats make a break, the Republicans get one.—*Springfield Union.*

INSTEAD of a seat in the League, Japan prefers a hunting license in Manchuria.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MAYBE it would be better to entrust the national deficit to Democrats. They're used to one.—*Brooklyn Times.*

WHAT this country needs is not more Congressmen-at-large, but open season on the ones already loose.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MR. DE VALERA strikes one as the type the other eleven jurors might have a little trouble with.—*Detroit News.*

CROONERS should take ether instead of going on it.—*Louisville Times.*

AN expert is a man whose guesses are sometimes right.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE Russian automobile plant has been closed. Trying to copy the U. S. again.—*Columbus Enquirer-Sun.*

THE real trouble at Washington is that the Government has been living beyond our incomes.—*Palm Beach Post.*

IT's hardly probable that cigar-lighters had much to do with match companies' difficulties.—*Louisville Times.*

DESPITE the added length of years science has supposedly given us, the good-lookers still dye young.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IF you have any knocking to do in your home town, get a hammer and nails and start something constructive.—*Florida Times-Union.*

RUSSIA impresses us as a country where it will be a long time before the two-pants-suit movement makes much headway.—*Ohio State Journal.*

HITLER lacks Putsch.—*Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.*

AMERICA's untouchable caste seems to be the big racketeers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AUTOMOBILES may change, but the back seat remains the same.—*Florida Times-Union.*

As a general thing, the region where the population is too thick is just north of the ears.—*Los Angeles Times.*

HOUSEKEEPERS say that if you want to get a thing well done, just hire a Japanese to beat your Chinese rugs!—*Judge.*

IT begins to look as if the Five-Year Plan might succeed in about two or three hundred years.—*Mobile Press Register.*

THE reason politics makes strange bedfellows is because they like the same bunk.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Copyright, 1932, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

They Really Should Use Chloroform for That Operation

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

WHILE talk of taxes waxes, what we need is taxes' axes.—*Boston Transcript.*

ANOTHER thing just around the corner is the lawn-mower.—*Indianapolis News.*

WE wouldn't say the national deficit is a crime, altho $2,000,000,000 is a pretty naughty sum.—*Boston Herald.*

OUR own solution would be to tax out of existence the corner around which prosperity is hiding.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

AMERICANS have more time-saving devices and less time than any other people on earth.—*Tullahoma (Tenn.) Guardian.*

NO wonder Rome folded up. She had no autos, gasoline, or chewing-gum to tax, and no postal rates to raise.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THEN there was the hikers' club that had to disband because motorists are not picking up hitch-hikers any more.—*Springfield Union.*

LET's be thankful for the depression. In another year all of the country's money would have been loaned abroad.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

AN authority estimates that Tin Pan Alley turns out 25,000 different popular songs a year. Well, anyway, they have different names.—*Judge.*

"ANY family," says a writer, "can keep chickens in its back garden." Certainly. All it has to do is plant the garden.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PREDICTION: The winner of the coming Presidential campaign will be a candidate who promises to bring back prosperity. Also the loser.—*Detroit News.*

TEX GUINAN's appeal to "give the little girl a hand" might have helped the dear little creature a lot had the hand landed on the right spot.—*New Orleans States.*

AN author remarks that he works best on a diet of sausages and onions. We presume that he writes stories with a strong atmosphere of mystery.—*Punch (London).*

IT is obvious that Japan had no more to do with the establishment of the independent State of Manchuria than the United States had to do with setting up the independent republic of Panama.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE don't know much about that proposal to evangelize business, but we would surely like to see the bill return to the fold.—*Boston Herald.*

IF Uncle Sam is going to charge three cents for letter postage, he might at least put something tasty on the backs of the stamps.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

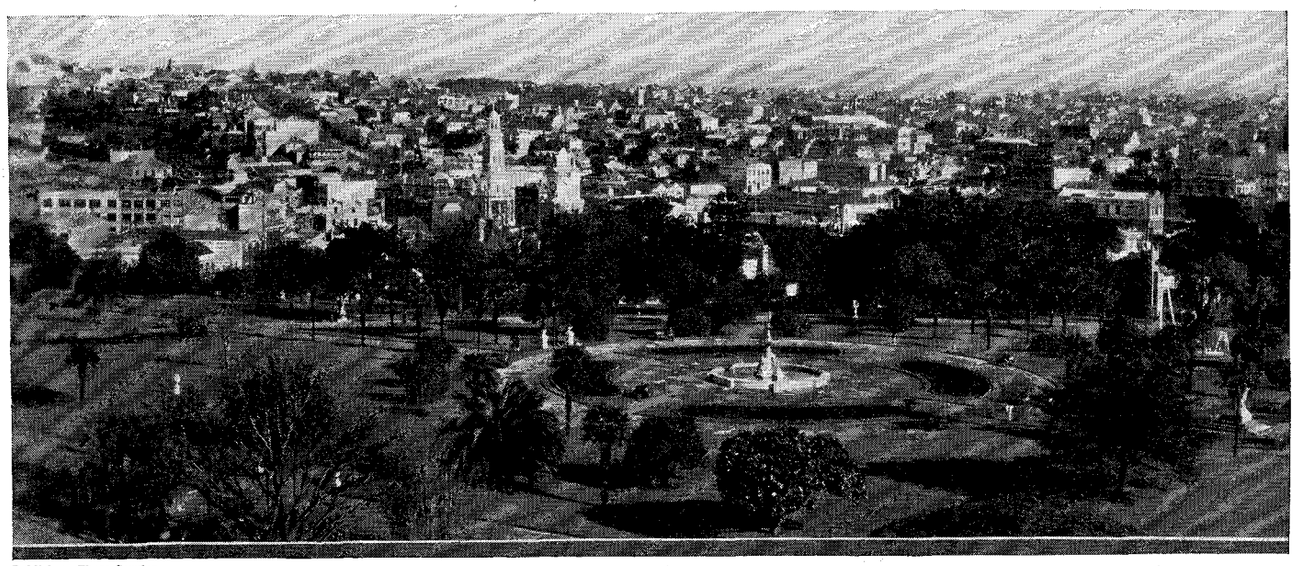
As we understand it, to be a good Communist a worker must protest violently when he hasn't a job and go on strike the moment he gets one.—*Judge.*

A WEAPON that will destroy an enemy a thousand miles away is claimed. That would put a general about three thousand miles behind the front.—*Wichita Eagle.*

HACKSAW blades, found outside the wall of a Western jail, were evidently the property of some discouraged taxpayer trying to cut his way into a refuge.—*Detroit News.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is accommodating, to say the least. It puts over a poll on Prohibition that makes the knees of the drys click like castanets, and then runs in a doc on the Lowell Thomas time to warn against worrying.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Publishers Photo Service

A Peaceful Scene in New Zealand

Looking over Auckland, capital, and the largest and most progressive city of New Zealand, where hooligan mobs, in which young men and women were strikingly numerous, did $500,000 worth of damage in Queen Street, the shopping center.

Auckland's Outbreak of Hooligans

IT WAS NOT A HUNGER RIOT, not an unemployment demonstration, but an outburst of the forces of disorder and anarchy, seizing a golden opportunity.

That is how the New Zealand *Herald*, the Dominion's leading newspaper, describes the rioting and looting which made Queen Street, the principal thoroughfare of Auckland, a stretch of smashed and looted shops that looked as if they had undergone shell-fire.

In an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, this representative daily of the largest and most progressive city in New Zealand offers proof of its contention in the statement that:

"The wholesale destruction of property and unrestrained looting of things, which a hungry man would pass by without a thought, are evidence of the character of the disturbers."

The real source from which the two-night terrifying exhibition of mob recklessness sprang seems to be in some obscurity, for in another editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Auckland *Star*, a popular afternoon newspaper, remarks:

"It is a question how far these antisocial acts are the products of inbred and ineradicable hostility to the present order of society, and how far they spring from irresponsible hooliganism.

"Both elements can be detected. A good deal, if not most, of the looting was done by youths and girls, who probably have not a serious political or economic idea in their heads."

And again the air of mystery appears in the recommendation of the Wellington *Dominion* that:

"The origin of the riots should be investigated, and if it is found that they were fomented by agitators, and that the misfortunes of the unemployed are being exploited for a purpose subversive of law and order, those responsible should be severely dealt with."

CONFIRMING this verdict, we have the report of the Wellington correspondent of the London *Times*, who cables:

"The origin of the disturbance is obscure, except that the rioting began upon the appearance of a procession which had been arranged as a preliminary to a Town Hall meeting to protest against wage-reductions.

"The looting was mainly the work of young hooligans, and was not a food riot, as is evidenced by the fact that the looters paid more attention to the shops of jewelers, tobacconists, clothiers, and confectioners than to provision stores.

"The difficulty of handling the disturbance was greatly increased by the assembly of curious crowds. The actual agitators constituted only a small proportion of the crowds."

THE rioting began April 14, at night, and clashes of the police with the disturbers, in which stones and fence-railings were used freely, spread terror in the shopping section of the city. Mounted police reenforcements, fire-engines, and a naval detachment were summoned at the height of the trouble, say New Zealand press dispatches, and it took two hours to get the mob under control. Street lights were broken and traffic was impossible in the darkness. According to an Auckland Associated Press correspondent—

"One hundred civilians and twenty-three police were injured before the combined efforts of marines from H. M. S. *Philomel*, the police, the fire department, and private citizens succeeded in quelling the riots and restoring order.

"It was estimated that $85,000 worth of plate-glass windows were shattered, while the total damage to property was placed at $500,000.

"Many youths and women took part in the disturbance. Four girls who broke into a jewelry store were seen carrying away everything they could lay their hands on.

"Authorities exprest the belief that the riot was premeditated. They said the first wave of the mob that surged down Queen Street was led by a band of women and youths who quickly became mad with the spirit of wanton destruction. The authorities said they had reached their conclusion that the riot was planned, from the large number of stones that were hurled at the police, adding that the stones must have been brought from some distance."

WHAT relief the peaceful citizens of New Zealand's capital enjoyed the next day was shattered on the night of the 15th when, for the second time, mobs spent the night in an orgy of window-smashing, looting, and battling with the police.

Late on the second night of terror, relates an Auckland correspondent of the New York *Times*, the Church of the Epiphany was fired, and practically every window in the shopping quarter which had not been touched the first night was then destroyed. This informant continues:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"To-night it took the regular police, with the aid of 800 special constables and naval detachments, three hours to subdue the rioters. The mob scattered before each charge, only to reassemble again in the side streets and start looting afresh. Queen Street, the fashionable shopping center, looks as if it had suffered a bombardment, and fire and glass risks are now practically uninsurable.

"The police here have had no experience in handling mobs for the last hundred years. Only in Dunedin, in the southernmost part of South Island, have there been minor scuffles with the unemployed, and throughout both North and South Islands lawlessness is virtually unknown.

"A man may leave his automobile unattended for days in an outlying region with the assurance that nothing will be taken from it, and it is customary for the postmen to leave packages for the consignees' collection in an apple-box nailed to a roadside post."

DeCou photograph from Ewing Galloway

Auckland's Main Street—Looted by Young Hooligans

But it was not a food riot, say New Zealanders, for the looters paid more attention to the shops of jewelers, tobacconists, clothiers and confectioners than to provision stores.

PRIME MINISTER FORBES told the House of Representatives, we learn from an Auckland Associated Press dispatch, that the riots were "the work of criminal elements." He reported that not a single grocery or food-shop had been looted. But, he added: "The Government is fully prepared to meet any eventuality. We will not permit these rioters to get the upper hand."

Before some semblance of order was restored on the second night of terror, Auckland Canadian Press cables advise us, the rioters' casualty list had mounted to more than 130. Almost 300 rioters were placed under arrest, and more than a score of police suffered injuries. We read further:

"Women were again to the fore in the ranks of the rioters. One woman was knocked down, and with six rioters who had bleeding heads and arms, reeled out of the struggling mass, leaving one of their comrades in the arms of the police.

"As a result of the rioting here, citizens of other centers throughout the Dominion hastened to enroll as auxiliaries, in case the disturbances should spread. In Auckland itself, within twenty-four hours of the first call for volunteers, 1,200 men had responded for special police duty, including 100 mounted men."

Meanwhile, a United Press dispatch from Christchurch informs us that the New Zealand Government instituted a censorship on outgoing press cables, because of the alarmist reports which had been cabled abroad about the Auckland riots.

Our Chauffeur Aristocracy

IF YOU CAN DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE WITH SKILL, you are well born.

If your heredity were not exceptional, you would be an inferior chauffeur.

Taking the factors of heredity and environment together, there seems no escape from the conclusion that the "aristocracy" of to-day is made up of good chauffeurs.

These people may not be able to trace their ancestral origin beyond their grandfathers—but that makes no difference—according to Dr. von Behr Pinnow, who discusses this matter in the *Koelnische Zeitung*. He writes:

"The evolution of the individual is based upon hereditary traits and upon environment. He is the product of both.

"Conceding the importance of heredity, it must not be overlooked that the factor of environment is indispensable in order that the inherited traits may be exploited and exercised to the full.

"There is no such thing of course as one inherited trait equipping the individual for a particular vocation. There must be a number of such inherited traits.

"The chauffeur is an ideal example of such traits—good nerves, fine eyesight, capacity for swift decision. These at least must be his. Then he must be capable of self-orientation, and must have a hawklike vision for trifles.

"This list of qualifications, by no means exhaustive, shows that they embrace the three kinds of hereditary traits, the bodily, the mental, and the spiritual."

EACH of these hereditary traits, says the writer, may be found in different individuals, even if they are not all blended in one. It is the combination of the qualities denoted (not always united in a single person) which makes the good chauffeur. Dr. Pinnow proceeds:

"The progeny of a fine chauffeur may not inherit all the traits required for the vocation of the father.

"We may not understand this until we realize that according to research into the nature of germ cells, each living individual is a 'paired' being—only a way of saying that his ancestral equipment is twofold. Part of it is transmitted through the father and part through the mother.

"The individual transmits to offspring not one blend of traits but the paternal traits or the maternal traits, or both. Solely for this reason, offspring will be found varying markedly in traits from the father. We must not forget that a child is not the offspring of his father only; he is that of his mother as well.

"It is easy, then, for an equipment for a paternal or ancestral vocation to be lost or diverted. Consider a simple case.

"A military commander has a son well equipped for the practise of the paternal profession—except that he has color-blindness through the mother. Thus is missing a vital factor in the required hereditary combination.

"Hereditary vocation-inheritance, that is, of all the traits essential in following a father's profession or business—is possible. The possibility that offspring will inherit a father's equipment for a vocation is diminished if the mother has traits inconsistent with such a result.

"Let us assume that the mother is characterized by indecision. It is quite possible that her son will inherit this. He would never make a good chauffeur.

"If both parents possess the traits indicated for the equipment of a good chauffeur, it is a reasonable inference that their child will know how to drive a car ably."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sinister Symptoms in Japan

CONDITIONS IN JAPAN ARE FAR WORSE than is generally supposed.

Such a declaration, if made by an anti-Japanese newspaper, would be taken with a large pinch of salt. But we read it in the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, an independent Japanese daily of wide circulation and influence, which is the sister journal of the Osaka *Mainichi*.

"Viewing with alarm" is a characteristic tone of many Japanese editorials these days, but the *Nichi-Nichi* talks straight from the shoulder, and anxiously.

It disagrees with those who think that the prevailing social unrest in Japan, marked by frequent assassinations, is an ephemeral phenomenon and that things will improve in course of time.

Don't fool yourself with such a thought, says the *Nichi-Nichi*, which avers that Japanese unrest is deep-rooted, and unless something is done worse things will happen. Until now the Japanese have been accustomed to think that their social danger is due to the Left extremists, but the *Nichi-Nichi* points out:

"The confessions of men concerned in the plot of the Blood Brotherhood League show that the reactionaries are as great a menace to peace and order.

"Direct action, whether by Communists or reactionaries, is a crime which should be punished with the utmost severity.

"It seems that the police authorities are to blame for the state of affairs. They display rigor in the punishment of Communists and other radicals. As for the reactionaries, the attitude of the authorities toward them leaves much to be desired.

"There is a suspicion that the authorities are giving countenance to the reactionaries, presumably in the belief that the reactionary counteracts the Communist. Anyway, the very fact that there existed an assassination league and that the members were working without arousing the slightest suspicion of the authorities is a serious reflection on those whose duty it is to maintain order and peace."

FOLLOWING these remarks of the *Nichi-Nichi* come Tokyo press cables announcing the formation of a Japanese National-Socialist party along the lines of the Nazi organization in Germany. The new party springs out of the secession from the Japanese Social Democratic party of its secretary Katsumaro Akamatsu and 45 per cent. of its executive committee.

Its purpose, we are told, is to combine the principles of Socialism and Fascism, and the new party is reported to have gained the support of the Farmers' Union and other unions with an aggregate membership of 42,000, and also it expects to split off a large section from the Labor-Farmer-Masses party. The National-Socialists will have a voice in the Diet, as one of the three Laborites sitting there has joined the new organization. In a special cable to the New York *Times* from Tokyo Hugh Byas advises us:

"The movement toward National Socialism has been growing since the situation in Manchuria convinced Mr. Akamatsu and others that the labor movement needs a patriotic basis.

"National Socialism appeals to many of the younger officers, who declare that Manchuria must be developed for the benefit of the people and not the capitalists. One officer recently described this creed as 'Imperial Communism,' meaning the development of Japan into a Socialist State under the egis of the Emperor.

"Mr. Akamatsu asserts that the parliamentary system is outworn and unsuited to the present conditions of society, which can be reformed only by mass action."

Trying to Save the Danubian States

THE BLUE DANUBE IS BLUER than ever in its history, and has been so ever since the Trianon Treaties were signed at Paris thirteen years ago.

By these Treaties, it will be remembered, the old Hapsburg Empire was partitioned into the Succession States, including Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania.

High tariffs, quotas, and exchange embargoes, by which every country seeks to protect itself in very desperation, afflict all Europe's economic life, notes the Manchester *Guardian*, but particularly these Danubian States.

Yet what is chiefly needed, in its opinion, is a general lowering of tariffs, in order to let trade flow freely, a general abandonment of quotas, which are "even more disastrous than high tariffs," and a general removal of the restrictions on currency and exchange. Meanwhile, *The Guardian* points out that in the Danubian area, tariff reductions are hindered by "national jealousies and international politics," and it goes on to say:

Courtesy of the New York *Times*

Where a Rescue Squad of Nations Aims at Danubian Relief

Shaded areas on the map show the five countries involved in the proposed commercial federation of the Danubian States. The heavy black line marks the boundaries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

"Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia, the Succession States of the old Empire, are banded together in the Little Entente largely to 'protect' themselves against Austria and Hungary.

"Last year Austria proposed to enter into a Customs Union with Germany, and was promptly balked by France, lest a Customs Union should lead to a political union and Germany stretch her frontiers and her power into Central Europe.

"Nevertheless the German market is essential for the agricultural produce of the eastern Danube, and a scheme which roused German hostility would be deprived of most of its value. Italy, moreover, has recently concluded a number of trade agreements with the Danubian States, and is jealous of French influence in Central Europe."

THE first meeting of the "Big Four"—Britain, France, Germany, and Italy—to formulate a tariff federation scheme for Danubian relief, broke up in an immediate fiasco.

Germany and Italy were blamed, according to London press cables, because they refused to sacrifice some of their own exports to the Danubian region. But the Germans allege that the Anglo-French plan would injure Germany and vastly benefit Czecho-Slovakia, which would take Germany's place as the chief exporter of industrial goods to that part of Europe.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shaw's Valedictory?

WILL SHAW BE SILENCED by the wise-cracks of his American critics?

If he chooses to come to New York (which he won't do) and join Mr. Sirovich's crusade against carping critics, they have furnished him plenty of "carps."

Perhaps he has shot his last bolt, for the finale of his latest play, now running at the Guild Theater, is in the nature of a valedictory.

How do the critics sum up "Too True to Be Good"?

The Hold-Up Reversed

The invalid (Hope Williams) turns on the burglar (Hugh Sinclair) and the nurse (Beatrice Lillie), a hotel maid masquerading as nurse to assist in the burglary.

"A tired play by a tired man"—John Mason Brown (*Evening Post*).

"As zigzagging and busily errant about its ideas as a spreeing water-bug"—Gilbert Gabriel (New York *American*).

"A chatty cadaver, again expounding the sage's patriarchal doctrines"—Percy Hammond (*Herald Tribune*).

"It is talk that may tire all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time. But it is also good talk, true talk, stimulating talk much of the time"—Burns Mantle (*Daily News*).

"An inchoate, discursive play, with dull spots weighing heavily upon the comedy and the ideas"—J. Brooks Atkinson (*Times*).

"An accumulation of stomachaches by a Grand Old Man who can no longer take it"—Robert Garland (*World-Telegram*).

"Often brilliant and amusing and cantankerous and always sad"—John Anderson (*Journal*).

We don't expect to see this collection utilized by the Guild in its advertising columns.

Let the critics say their worst, people go to a Shaw play.

When the piece first opened in Boston on March 1 the correspondent of the London *Times* selected these lines from the play as "its climax and key-note":

"All I know is that I must find the way of life for myself and for all of us, or we shall surely perish. Meanwhile my gift has possession of me. I must preach and preach and preach, no matter how late the hour, or short the day, no matter whether I have nothing to say."

OUT of justice to Shaw, we reprint the correspondent's account of the play:

"There remains a rich suburban girl, pampered by her mother, fussed over by mercenary doctors, and then entranced by the sight of new vistas opened for her by the sudden irruption into her bedroom of a clergyman, who, after being decorated for his gallantry in 'dropping bombs on sleeping villages' as an airman during the war, has become a burglar.

"He is delightfully assisted by a former hotel maid (Miss Beatrice Lillie), who has posed as a nurse in order to gain admission to the house.

"To the amazement of herself, and of the two burglars, the *malade imaginaire* puts up a resistance to the robbery so vigorous that both burglars are temporarily incapacitated. On coming to, the clergyman-burglar turns adroitly to other tactics and delivers a Nietzschean sermon on the virtues of dangerous living.

"His personal charm, combined with the excellence of his argument, results in a complete conquest of the *malade imaginaire*, who joins the two conspirators in a plot to secure not only the profits from the sale of her pearl necklace, which they had originally come to steal, but also a handsome ransom for rescuing her from imaginary brigands, who—as they pretend—have captured her and taken her to a distant country on the shores of the Mediterranean.

"At this point a bacillus, who has been a skeptical observer of the efforts of the doctor and mother to cure the girl of measles, reappears, bursting with health and good spirits like his patient. Settling himself comfortably in her vacated bed, he addrest the audience as follows: 'The play is now virtually over, but the characters will continue to discuss it at great length for two more acts. The exit doors are all in order. Good-night.'"

THE whole character of the play then changes abruptly, also the scene and the characters plus some additions:

"As the characters gather on the shores of that distant and indeterminate country whither the British Expeditionary Force has been sent to rescue the two criminals from imaginary brigands, they do in fact 'discuss at great length.'

"It is said that Mr. Shaw suggested as a subtitle for this play 'A Collection of Stage Sermons by a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.' Perhaps one can best sum up a flood of argument and discussion that defies summary by suggesting another subtitle, 'Notes from the Diary of a Fabian observing the advent of the nineteen-thirties.'

"The principal characters through whom these notes are transmitted to the public consist of the two criminals and their new-found partner, a British colonel whose wife is determined that he shall receive the K.C.B., and whose own interest is centered in water-color painting, a private who has held many commissions, and resigned them, and whose general behavior suggests that he is, in part at least, an interpretation by Mr. Shaw of the career of Lawrence of Arabia, and, finally, the father of the clergyman-burglar: 'An atheist who has lost his faith,' a dogmatic believer in the science of the era before Einstein, who, confronted with relativity, has discovered that 'the only dogma is that there is no dogma.'

"There is superb constructive power in the steady emergence

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from a sea of argument and counter-argument of the ranting, half-bogus, half-saintly figure of the clergyman-burglar (excellently played by Mr. Hugh Sinclair) to the moment of his final speech.

"There were many times, however, when the 'discussion at length' deteriorated. It was not that plot and action were lacking; they were lacking, but they were not seriously missed. But there were moments when the whole affair seemed a reiteration of ideas and arguments familiar since 1920."

Opera on Soviet Lines

SOMETHING LIKE THE SOVIETIZING OF OPERA is urged by the tenor, John McCormack. Put it on a cooperative basis, is his injunction.

"Cooperation between artists and the public, not mere speculation in great names and the habit of charging every cent that the market will bear."

Reported in the New York *Times*, his outlook is this:

"Opera can not in the future be the gift of a few Mæcenases to the public, and the singers, however prominent and gifted they may be, can not expect to receive in the future the often exorbitant sums they have received from impresarios in the past, not even in the United States, which has a public very generously disposed toward any worth-while artistic offering.

"The days for that are gone. The singer will be worth exactly what he or she can get, and not more.

"Sooner or later, all great artists, as well as those less widely known, will have to face this fact. In the end it will be better for the artists, and infinitely better for the art of music and the public.

"The support of big opera companies will come, but it will not be guaranteed only by a few boxholders and other wealthy patrons.

"Deficits there will always be; you can not have great art without subsidy from one source or another. Even the big opera-houses in Europe, which receive government subsidies, as American houses do not, are feeling the economic strain.

"I am certain that out of all this several very beneficial things will develop. The cost of artistic production will be substantially reduced. And it will be the middle and possibly even the poorer class of people, who want opera for its own sake, who will contribute the most, individually in modest sums, to the maintenance of opera."

THE uncertainty regarding next year's opera season has been dispelled by the announcement by the management of a season of sixteen weeks. Admission prices will be cut and singers and employees will carry on with reduced salaries.

Quoted by the New York *Sun*, Earle R. Lewis, assistant secretary of the newly formed Metropolitan Opera Association, reports a rallying among the supporters:

"Mr. Lewis said no subscriber among the present holders had canceled tickets for next season, altho customarily there are a number of cancelations for various reasons. He said many persons who formerly subscribed to half or some other part of the performances increased their subscriptions to include one performance a week, following the report that the Metropolitan would give only from fifteen to eighteen weeks of opera next winter."

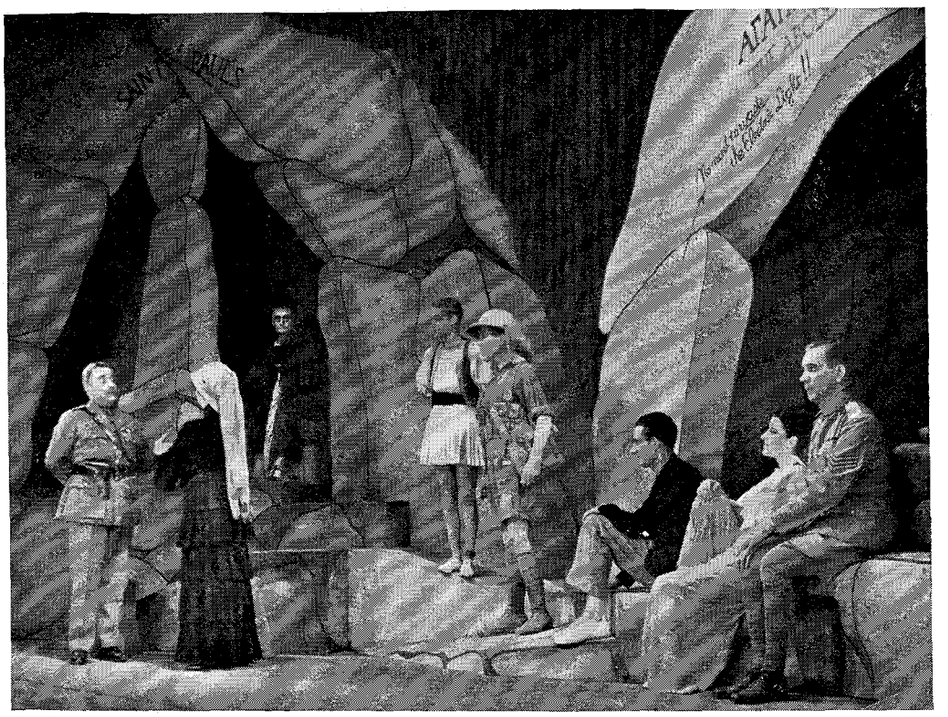
An English Battle of Tongues

A PRETTY COMMOTION, THEY SAY, has been stirred up in England over the Oxford accent and Cockney speech.

One authority has asserted that Cockney is giving way to the Oxford accent. This is credited to the influence of broadcasting, and for once nothing is said of the vulgarization of speech through the American film.

Set forth by the London *Times*, the situation shows pugnacious groups squaring off at each other:

"The feathers of Oxford are no less ruffled than the fevvers of Bethnal Green. The latter repudiates with some heat any partiality for 'refaned' English: Hoxford can keep its haccent; the East End sticks to its Cockney and is prahd of it.



All Here But the "Microbe"

The mother (veiled) bursts in on the group composed of the absconders and the rescuing British Expeditionary Force, in Shaw's play.

"Meanwhile, Oxford as warmly disowns any responsibility for the affected elegance of diction popularly known as 'the Oxford accent.' Oxford blames the London suburbs and the Home Counties. That will set a few more dovecots fluttering, and since these are excessively touchy, the imputation is likely to exacerbate the disease."

The Times is not greatly alarmed, but it adds a prophecy that may be alarming in some quarters:

"The fact is that the Oxford accent is an elusive abstraction, no more traceable to Oxford than to Cambridge, or suburbia, or the Cathedral clergy.

"The Oxford accent is a dialect like any of the rest, except that it is constantly changing, while the others maintain their distinctive individualities. The interesting speculation is whether all these contending forces in the shaping of our mother tongue will be brought into subjection by a standardized accent daily and nightly broadcast through the ether. We are not sure that they will.

"Listening-in may have taught youth new words and a cultured pronunciation, but the effect this has had so far is to make school children bilingual, speaking a polite tongue in school, and reverting to the local vernacular outside.

"But one thing is certain. If the language is eventually standardized it will bear a greater resemblance to Cockney than to any 'Oxford accent' yet evolved."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Are the Movies Any Cleaner?

"WHAT DOES A TRAVELING MAN DO after he kisses his wife good-by?"

"One wife against six blondes."

"Social secretary tells all."

"She stopt at nothing. . . . The shockingly real drama of a modern girl."

And more of the kind.

They are from a list of "some typical advertisements of the movies" which appeared in the Lancaster newspapers during the last three or four months, writes the Rev. Clifford G. Twombley in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). Mr. Twombley is rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

But during the last year the trend of motion pictures "has been away from sordidness and toward romance and clean comedy," says Will H. Hays, Presbyterian church elder, in his tenth annual report as head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

Opinion differs considerably as to the progress made in cleaning up the movies.

He is not against moving-pictures, says Mr. Twombley. He is "against only the 45 to 50 per cent. of them that are evil." They constitute, he believes, "the gravest menace to the morals of our boys and girls this country has ever seen," and "nothing seems to have less oversight by parents, Church, and State."

It's NEW!
It's ORIGINAL!
It's Different!
It starts with a bang as Madame loses her dress!
It leaps into high as her lover hires a sin-thetic wife!
It reaches an amazing climax amid the love gondolas of Venice!
It's Peppery in Paris!
It's Intimate in Italy!
Which all means Hot-Cha in the good old U. S. A.
Snappy as the pictures in a French Magazine!
This IS THE NIGHT

It Speaks for Itself

About the "social secretary," mentioned above, "who tells all," the advertisement quoted by Mr. Twombley continues: "The bold facts, shocking but true. Reveals the private affairs of New York's fastest-stepping crowd of millionaires, from boudoirs to speak-easies."

ANOTHER advertisement, taken at random, runs, "Each kiss a new surrender, each woman a new affair. Mad romances, broken hearts dotted the path of this reckless philanderer outcast by society, but sought after by its women. Women barred their doors, but gave him a secret key."

"Are we so blind that we can not see along what lines the American youth and public are fast being educated?" asks Mr. Twombley. He quotes Dr. Sadtler of Susquehanna University as saying, "the character of the films, which might be the greatest known educational influence, has gone from bad to worse within the last few years. The theme of these pictures includes banditry, usually with murder, but most of all, sensuality from every part of the world."

Sixty-seven feature films shown in Lancaster were viewed by a committee of women last fall. Twenty-one of them were judged to be good, says Mr. Twombley; seventeen indifferent, and twenty-nine (or 43 per cent.) bad. Reports on three pictures are quoted by Mr. Twombley. Bestiality could ask no more.

"I can not understand," writes Mr. Twombley, "why our churches and ministerial associations and theological schools are so inactive and apathetic and apparently helpless in the face of this demoralizing force that is overpowering us and our young people, and is affecting every church and Sunday-school in the land, and every mission in foreign lands wherever the movies are shown. For the sake of a theory that this is not the churches' work, will the churches wait to act until the wave of tawdriness and sensuality and crime engulfs us, and the country's moral power and character are gone?"

He urges support of Senator Brookhart's move for a senatorial investigation.

ANOTHER thoroughly out of temper with the motion-picture industry is *The Western Recorder* (Baptist), which accuses it of resorting "to a bald and direct appeal to fleshly appetites, drest up with an almost diabolical skill to make their indulgence look fascinating, and even heroic, as compared with the old-fashioned virtue of chastity and honesty (which are usually presented as drab and grotesque). Thus it offers its tinsel tissue of lies directly and 'frankly' to the impressionable minds of the children of the nation for acceptance as truth."

Mr. Hays, says this Baptist weekly, "must have been laughing behind his hand when he wrote," about the "frank and open-and-above-board" conduct of the movie business.

But Mr. Hays shakes his mop and duster, and says that the screen is cleaner. "Motion-pictures," he asserts, "simply follow in the footsteps of standard literature, substantial drama, and the best of widely circulated periodicals." Those conversant with the facts and possest of honest motives do not question the industry's good faith or the "overwhelming evidence of progress achieved," he says. Specific constructive criticism will be needed and expected, but, maintains Mr. Hays, "general indictments of the motion-picture industry to-day come only from the uninformed, the malicious, or those who earn a livelihood by derogation."

A VOICE from the audience speaks up, too. Albert Shaw, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, congratulates the motion-picture industry for its progress in ten years under Mr. Hays, and says as a social institution it has "earned full acceptance." It must be judged, he says, "by the circumstance that surrounds it," for it exists "in a world of realities and not in a moral vacuum." Dr. Shaw turns upon the source of some of the criticism. "Of course," he says, "the churches, in some places moribund, are not dead; and the schools are not beyond hope of reform. But the motion-pictures, when facts and circumstances are duly weighed, are so dynamic in their influence that people of open minds, seeing things relatively, should applaud more than they disparage."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wide World

When the Depression Hits Below the Belt

These school children went hungry or munched dry bread at the noon-hour lunch period until the St. Elizabeth Parent-Teachers Association of East St. Louis began feeding the youngsters meat, bread and soup. They are pupils of the St. Elizabeth school whose parents are too poor to give them enough to eat. It is to such as they that Child Health Day calls attention.

Stock-Raising and Children

MEN CRIED WHEN PHAR LAP DIED. He was the talk of the country, even of those who confuse fetlocks with the mane. Great horse that he was, careful handling and training, comfortable stalls and good hay had much to do with his making, as with fine cattle and fancy poultry.

The lesson has gone over into the raising of children, and the country is now paying a lot of attention to its most important crop—the children who are to be the stock-raisers and poultry fanciers of to-morrow.

But when this little piece comes out, on the eve of May Day, some millions of children will be in need of special care and attention to overcome some physical handicap or weakness due to neglect or malnutrition.

So the grandfather in the White House has, by special proclamation, set aside May 1 as Child Health Day "for all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to unite in the observance of such exercises as will awaken the people of the nation to the fundamental necessity of unremitting effort for the protection and development of the health of the nation's children." They need it.

For, altho 35,000,000, or seven-ninths of the total child population of the country, are found to be "reasonably normal" and 1,500,000 are reported "specially gifted," about 5,630,000 are handicapped to an extent requiring special attention and education, according to a recent statement of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Defective classes of children observed by the committee on special classes, headed by Charles Scott Berry of Ohio State University, include 3,000,000 with impaired hearing, 18,000 totally deaf, 1,000,000 with defective speech, 1,000,000 with weak or damaged hearts, 450,000 mentally retarded, 300,000 crippled, 14,000 wholly blind, and 50,000 partly blind.

Caring for these children now, and educating them according to their special needs, the report says, is less expensive than neglecting them and piling up expenses for their care as public charges, criminals, or institutional inmates later.

"It is unquestionably better policy to spend more money to-day in helping the handicapped child to help himself than it is to spend many times as much to-morrow in supporting him at public expense," the report continues. "It is sound public policy, not charity, to provide special treatment and training for all types of exceptional children. The education of the crippled child is not philanthropy—it is enlightened self-interest."

Many handicapped children, if neglected and denied suitable educational advantages, the committee finds, lead adult lives of greatly diminished usefulness and become dependent, delinquent and ne'er-do-well. Many of them are recruits of prisons, hospitals, almshouses, institutions for the feeble-minded, and insane hospitals.

Up to the Witches

WITCHES and wizards may exist and be able to change themselves into snakes, but they must prove it to the Christian Council on the Gold Coast of Africa.

So runs a report to the Chicago *Daily News*. In a rather astounding announcement published by the Christian Council, of which the Anglican Bishop of Accra is chairman, $36.30, as the English money is rated in American coin, is offered, we read, to any witch doctor who, within six months, can meet three members of the Christian Council and "do his stuff."

Three tests are given: To eat a pawpaw, or some other fruit, without having any physical contact with it; to extract from a sealed box, without breaking the seal, an article deposited in it by the committee; to transform himself into any beast, bird, or creeping thing.

It is explained that the step has been taken, after careful inquiry, to break the power of witch doctors over the natives, who live in terror of the witches' supposed supernatural powers to inflict disease and death without physical contact, cause worldly prosperity or adversity, or form a ball of light like the will-o'-the-wisp.

Incredible as it seems, one clause of the Christian Council's report states, we read: "We are not prepared as a committee to affirm that no witchcraft stories have any basis in fact. Some of us take that view, and some of us do not."

The committee concludes:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

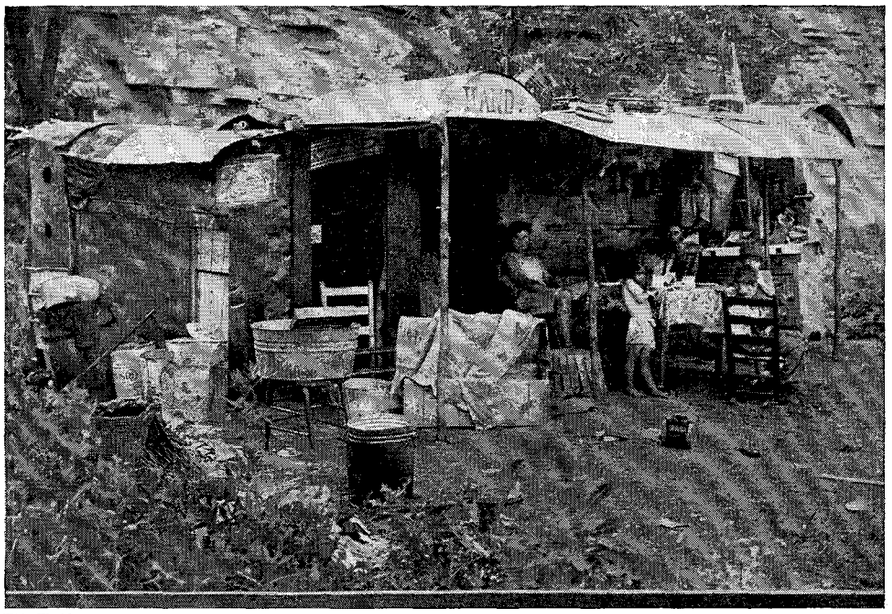
"Finally, we desire to remind ourselves and the Christian Council of the Gold Coast that whether in fact witches and wizards exist among us or not, no Christian need be afraid that we shall be weakened by our fears. If we put our faith in our heavenly Father . . . no power, tho it were of the devil himself and all his angels, shall be able to pluck us from our Father's hands."

Christ or Marx

THE CHURCH OR COMMUNISM—it is one or the other, as both a Catholic and a Methodist read the signs.

Not so far down the road they see danger signals flashing.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but it is not, they agree, the solution of an economic order which denies to so many, not merely bread and meat, but the opportunity to achieve a more abundant life—room for their souls as well as a roof for their bodies. They see, these two, revolutionary forces already at work, the lowly masses, meek so long, on the march.



Wide World

Too Flimsy for Stock—"Depression Flats" on "Ol' Man River"

But these makeshift shacks, built on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Louis, are home, sweet home to unemployed. A family of six, including three children, live in this one. Will Child Health Day mean anything for them? *See article on page 17.*

To what end? By what means?

The times are fraught with peril, not only to the Church, but to the whole order under which society exists to-day. The Church is already unsteady.

THE Catholic Church is subject to-day to one of the greatest leaks in its history, says Dr. Louis H. Wetmore, formerly literary editor of the New York *Times*. "That leakage," he says in an address to the Pittsburgh Council of Catholic Women, "occurs among the working classes of Europe, and is beginning to occur among the working classes in this country." And he warns, as the Pittsburgh *Catholic* quotes him:

"Unless Catholics make a genuine effort to establish a just society along the lines laid down in very emphatic language in the encyclicals of Leo XIII and Pius XI, we shall lose by far the greater amount of the laboring classes.

"They will desert definitely, as they are doing all over the world to-day, to the Socialist and Communist camp. And remember that theirs is the future, for they are the majority. Most Catholics to-day possess no social conscience, in matters of charity, yes—in matters of social reform, no!

"And charity is but a palliative.

"It will not and can not settle the ills of society, and capitalistic society is mortally sick: the industrial capitalistic system is breaking up on every side.

"It is in decay. And if Catholics continue to support such an economic structure of society as capitalism, they will be smashed by the revolutionary forces of the working classes, who are moving to-day en masse against the injustices of capitalism.

"The working classes—the poor—belong to us. It was among the poor that Christ lived while on earth. He was born in a laborer's family. He is of the people, humanly speaking. And we, as Catholics, must fight for the poor and the opprest, the wage slaves of our present economic system, for only by so doing can we carry out the desire of the Church to establish a sane, balanced, and just human society on this earth."

AMEN, says the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), in effect, for that is the whole burden of its comment. "If the Catholic Church or any other Church can assist in creating for America a social system that is founded in justice and equity, God speed it! The Church of Jesus Christ, of whatever name, is under a heavy responsibility in these times to lead the masses out of the economic bondage in which they suffer. That is its commission as truly as it was the high calling of Moses to free the serfs of Egypt from their industrial slavery."

This Methodist voice agrees with Dr. Wetmore that it is the Church or a materialistic, atheistic communism. Look down the road:

"The working people of the world are on the move, socially, economically, politically. The economic motive, which is the motive of finding a chance to live, is the weightiest consideration in the minds of millions.

"Religion, unhappily, is already in the thinking of multitudes divorced from the cause of human welfare. If this way of thinking is allowed to continue, the people will turn definitely and finally from the Church as an institution in which there is no hope for relief from social injustice.

"Already we clearly see the set of the tide. He is blind who does not see it; he is worse than blind who will not.

"It is drawing steadily and with increasing current away from the Church, Protestant as well as Catholic. Surely the lesson will not be lost on the minds of church leaders."

THESE people coming up the road are hungry for justice. "They want knowledge, education, opportunity, liberty, the larger life." And they are entitled to all the opportunities which the world can offer. "But the Church," sorrows *The Advocate*, "is not using its powers, so far as they can see, to break the barricades that keep them from the life abundant. They must be persuaded that the Church is fighting their battles against the wrongs of which capitalism is guilty; that the Church is really putting strength into the struggle of the laboring classes to secure an equitable share of that wealth of the world which they have done so much to create."

But, urges *The Advocate:*

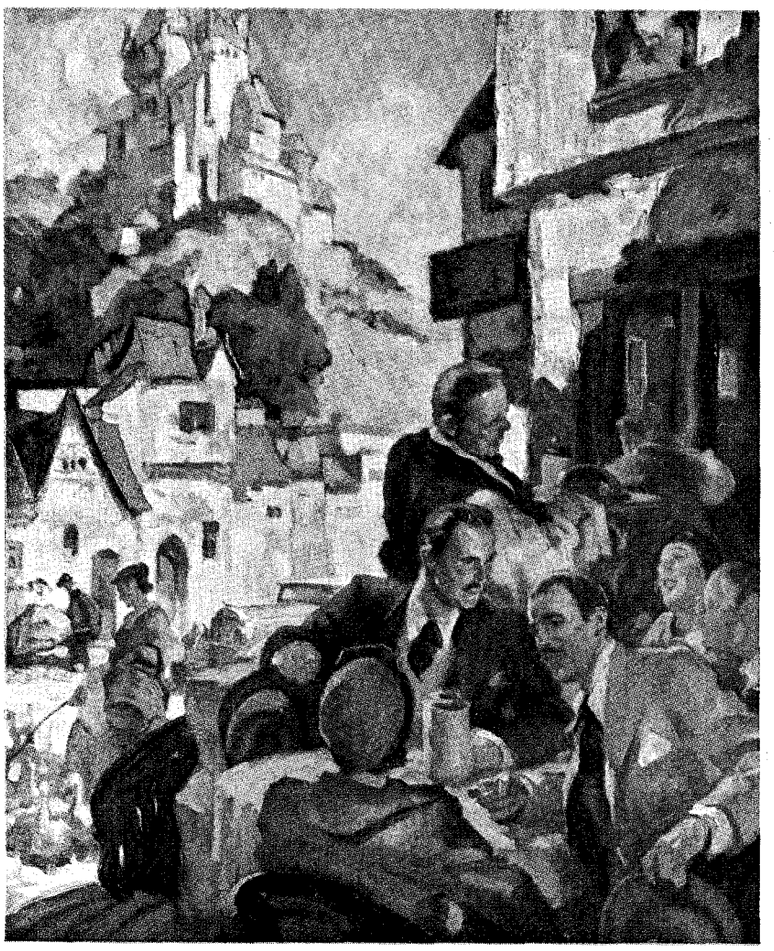
"All this can not be done upon the paltry ground that the Church is losing members and must save herself.

"It must be done rather because it is the will of God that these people should be saved; because if the world is to be a new world the principles of Jesus must be revived and applied to its problems; because the foundations of any economic system, where they are rotten with injustice and selfishness, must be removed and new foundations laid in the righteousness of God.

"Only on such foundations can the new order of a Christian society be reared."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

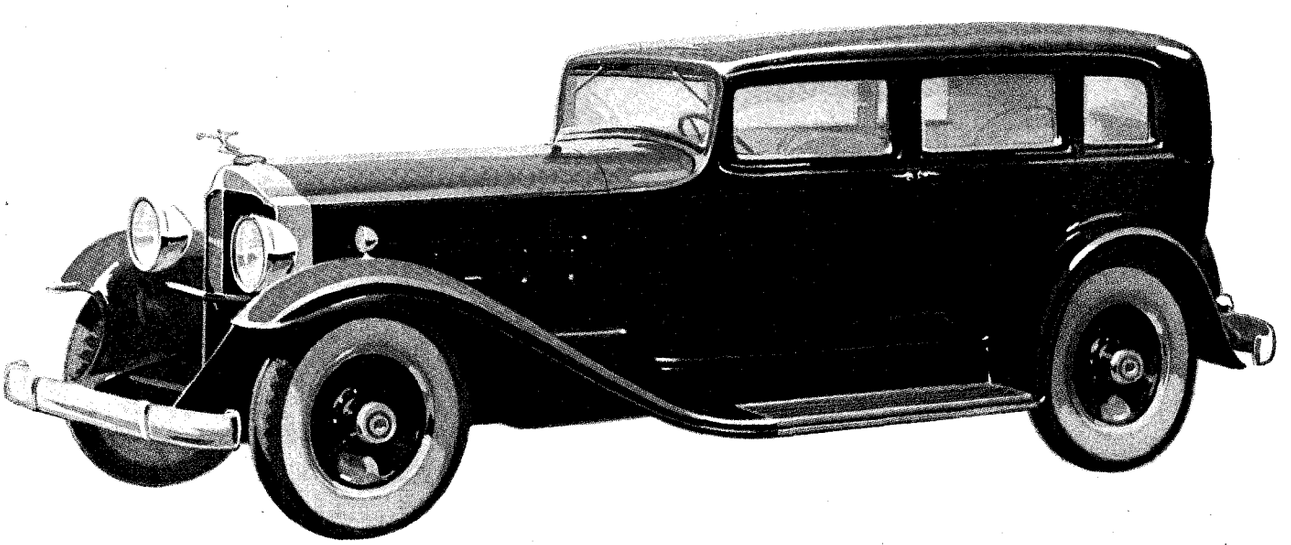
World Supremacy



Germany — *No country in the world surpasses Germany in genuine appreciation of modern design, advanced engineering and precision workmanship. So it is only natural that more Packards are owned today by German families of means than any other American fine car of similar price*

NO CAR in Packard's thirty-two year history of fine car manufacture has been more popular, more widely acclaimed, than the big and distinguished Packard Standard Eight. Beautiful, powerful and luxurious in appearance and in riding comfort, this great car has literally brought to its many owners in every part of the world a new enthusiasm for motoring. ¶ The Packard Standard Eight Series includes thirteen handsome, distinctive models built on chassis of 130 and 137 inch wheelbase. All are powered with the refined and improved straight-eight engine, "floated" on rubber mountings. The bodies, Packard designed and built, are completely insulated against both sound and temperature. Shatter-proof glass is standard in windshield and all windows. Interiors are richly upholstered and appointed. ¶ Advanced mechanical features include Ride Control, the original system of dash-adjustable hydraulic shock absorbers and, as optional equipment at no extra cost, Silent Synchro-mesh Transmission, *quiet in all three speeds,* and the new *Finger Control* Free-Wheeling. Prices at the factory range from $2250 to $3250. ¶ If you require a large, substantial and roomy fine car at moderate price, by all means permit your Packard dealer to demonstrate the famous Packard Standard Eight.

PACKARD



Ask the man who owns one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Carbon—Fungus

THE PARASITE THAT CAUSES "KNOCKS"

See the black and flinty carbon growths on that piston head? They cut down power, clip miles off your speed, cause "knocks".

VEEDOL would have kept it clean.

See the rock-hard carbon on that plug? It upsets ignition, stops the spark, invites trouble.

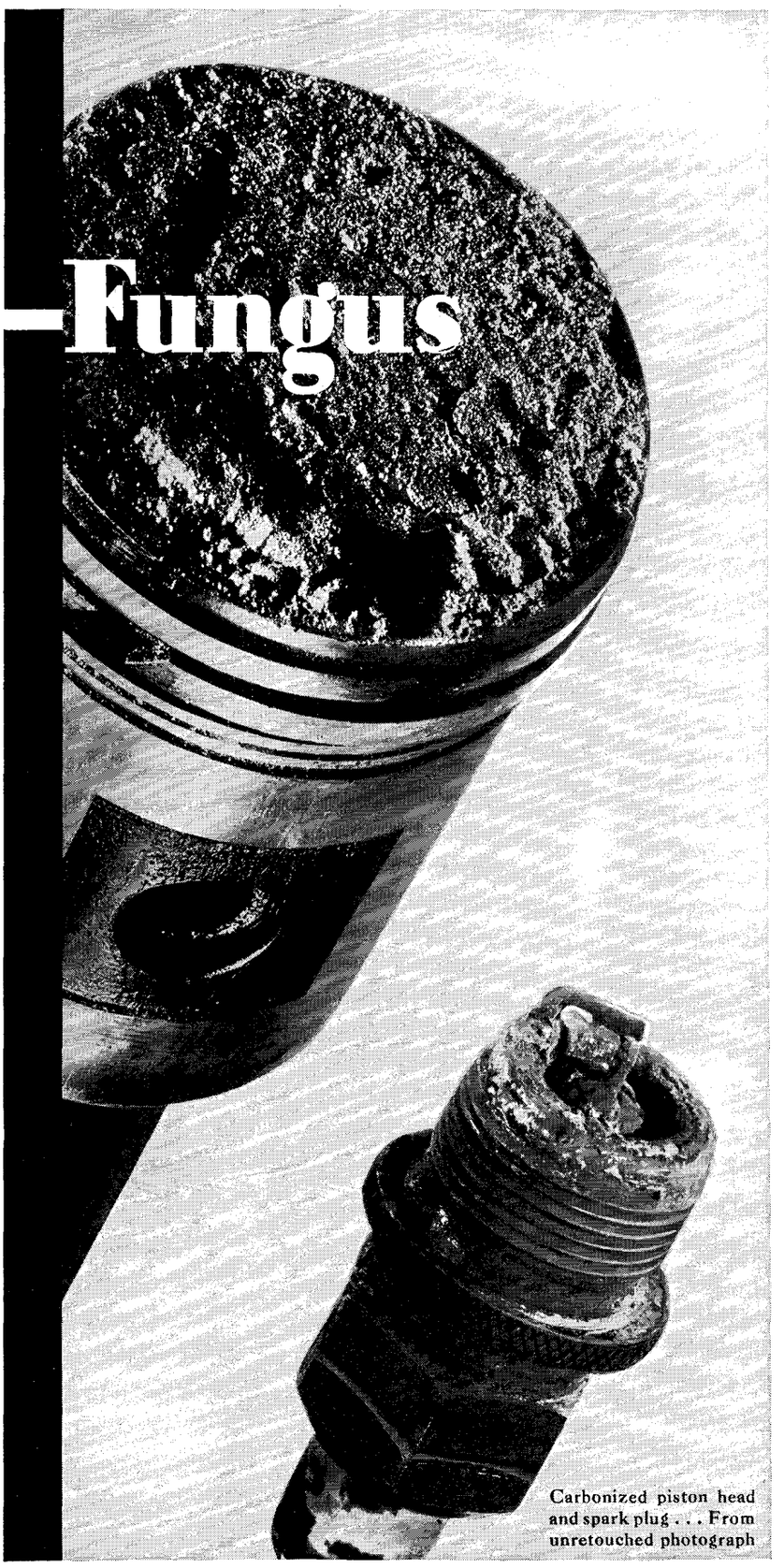
VEEDOL would have kept it clean.

VEEDOL keeps valves carbon-free and lightning fast. Keeps cylinder heads factory-smooth. Saves you from carbon-removing jobs that may cost you more than a year's supply of carbon-free VEEDOL.

VEEDOL keeps your motor safe all the way from 20° below zero to far above the boiling point.

Drain and refill today wherever you see the orange-and-black sign . . . No price premium.

A TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED PRODUCT



Carbonized piston head and spark plug . . . From unretouched photograph

ANTI-CARBON **VEEDOL**

MOTOR OIL

100% PENNSYLVANIA

99.1% CARBON-FREE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

WE may read this in retrospect. From *The Commonweal* (New York):

THE COCK-CROW

By Michael Earls

Out in the south and in from the west,
From any fair lands and skies,
Where is the bird of roost or nest
Sings from a heart in earnest zest
A song that never dies?

Happily sound all birds of day,
And nightingales in the dark:
Joyous the thrush in tree-top play,
The finch that carols along its way,
And heavens that breathe the lark.

But a tramp may be a princely knight,
A pauper go brave and bold:
And a word that sets our thoughts aright,
And floods our doubting hearts with light,
Is a fairer word than gold.

Laugh that the rooster is chanticleer
To call in the night for dawn:
Laugh at his syllables poor and queer,
Yet does he chant to the Gaelic ear,
Mac n'hoyer slaun.

The Son of the Virgin is safe, sings he,
Safe from the traitor's kiss,
Safe from the rabble's cruelty,
The Caiphas crew in savage glee,
And Pilate's cowardice.

Then hearken and hear on Thursday night,
And clearly at Friday's dawn:
The cry of faith is brave and bright,
Calling to Easter's sure delight,
Mac n'hoyer slaun.

WE all remember the fellow who thought that what this country needed was more old-fashioned woodshed doors, more saplin' limbs, and more determined, strong-armed dads! From the Portland (Ore.) *Journal:*

GETTIN' LICKED

By Phil B. Perkins

Got a lickin' from my dad,
Worst one I ever had,
Claims I said words that were bad—
But I didn't!

Though in tears I did protest,
Dad just shed his coat and vest,
Said, "Young man, it's for the best"—
But it wasn't!

Cut a limb from off the tree,
Toughest limb that he could see,
Said 'twould hurt him more than me—
But it didn't!

Took me through the wood-shed door,
Where we'd often gone before,
Laid it on till I was sore—
Think I wasn't?

With a face that looked quite grim,
He did wield that saplin' limb,
Till I wondered at his vim—
Think I didn't?

How I howled with all my might,
Even when the blows were light,
Thought Ma'd make him quit from fright,
But she didn't!

When I left that gruesome shed,
Eyes all tears—face all red,
I remarked, "Wisht I was dead,"
But I wasn't!

But I guess that, like as not,
Every lickin' that I got,
Somehow seemed to hit the spot—
Wisht it hadn't!

HERE is a talisman for reunion after parting. In *The Saturday Review* (London):

IF YOU COULD COME AGAIN . . .

By M. Pardoe

If you could come again—and you—and you!
I wonder, would you tell
Of the immeasurable "Now" in which you dwell?
Nay rather—so I think—we'd talk together
Of little things, the wind, the rain, the weather!
Scent of the gorse, purple of hills and heather,
Of furred and feathered friends we'd talk as well
I think, if you could come—and you.

So if departing breath must bring rebirth
Into some other strange and lonely earth
Beyond this "When" and "Where"—
Ah then speak first—speak first of little things,
The little trivial dear rememberings,
That the lost soul of me may know you there,
And you—and you.

FROM the time of Villon, and how far backward and forward, might this be the biography of how many poets? In *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York):

SKETCH OF A POET

By Don Marquis

Once the wild rapture and the beating wing
Of Song were mine, the Sun, the climbing flight,
The storm's rough fellowship upon the height—
Rider of winds that spin the worlds and fling
Space-wide the starry levities of Spring!
I falter now; there falls and blurs my sight
A drift of ashes down on dusty night,
Nor dull ears hark what magic bells may ring.

I should have striven for some faith whose heat
Of burning hearts might set a planet flaming;
Or, fallen like great Lucifer, proclaiming
Across the skies his splendor in defeat.
. . . But meanly I sink down; wasting large powers
On tavern satellites and sodden hours.

HERE the underworld and the nation stand at the same bar. From *The New Statesman and Nation* (London):

SMASH AND GRAB

By MacFlecknoe

As a lover of law,
And of order and peace,
I have groaned as I saw
The amazing increase

In the number of smash-and-grab raiders who daily defy the police.

Was it Wallace's books
Do you think, or the craze
For the debonair crooks
Of the films and the plays

That started this fashion for violence—or merely the fact that it pays?

Can it possibly be
That the criminal mind
An ingenuous plea
For its morals will find

Till the nations shall cease to provide it with blatant examples in kind—

Till each Power is afraid
Any longer to brag
Of a smash-and-grab raid
Known as "planting the flag,"

And snatching a province is rated no higher than snatching a bag?

PADRAIC PEARSE will be remembered as one of the Irish Martyrs, and one of the leaders of the Easter Rebellion of 1916. This poem is from "A Treasury of Irish Poetry," edited by Stopford A. Brooke and T. W. Rolliston (Macmillan):

IDEAL

By Padraic Pearse

Translated from the Gaelic by
Thomas MacDonagh

Naked I saw thee,
O beauty of beauty!
And I blinded my eyes
For fear I should flinch.

I heard thy music,
O sweetness of sweetness!
And I shut my ears
For fear I should fail.

I kissed thy lips
O sweetness of sweetness!
And I hardened my heart
For fear of my ruin.

I blinded my eyes
And my ears I shut,
I hardened my heart
And my love I quenched.

I turned my back
On the dream I had shaped,
And to this road before me
My face I turned.

I set my face
To the road here before me
To the work that I see,
To the death I shall meet.

TWO vignettes in *The Step Ladder* (Cedar Rapids, Ia.) bring us a man and a woman whom we are not to judge by appearances:

SKETCHES FROM A NEW ENGLAND SEAPORT TOWN

By Margaret Munsterberg

THE ANCIENT MAN

The ancient man who suns himself all day,
There on the cart before the village store,
Is dreaming of the ship he sails no more:
He feels the northeast gale and tastes the spray,
The schooner rolls beneath him, as the gray
Wave-mountains rise and, breaking with a roar,
Upon the deck their foaming torrents pour.
He grasps the tiller fiercely—come what may!

Oh, pass not lightly by and do not sneer
At his so tangled beard and shaggy head
And haggard body sprawling on the cart:
Remember here is one who knew not fear,
And though he dreams in torpor, like one dead,
His battered hull conceals a hero's heart.

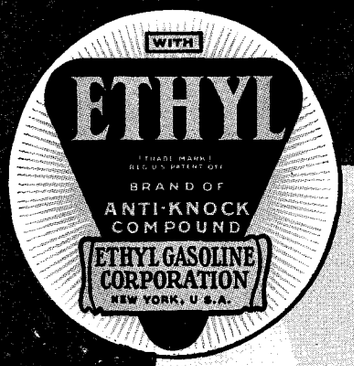
THE OLD LADY

Such old folk, all bent over, frail and lone,
You might, of course, see in a city square,
But they would pass you by unnoticed there,
While here they seem to come into their own.

This mouse-like woman here is not unknown:
She stops her neighbor with a gracious air,
To hear the news and point with pride to where
Her choicest crimson dahlia shines full-blown.

And if you follow through the garden's bloom
Into the parlor where the shades, drawn low,
This sanctuary from the daylight screen,
You see the dim, brown portraits line the room
Daguerreotypes, old frigates—and you know
That here the bowed old lady reigns a queen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



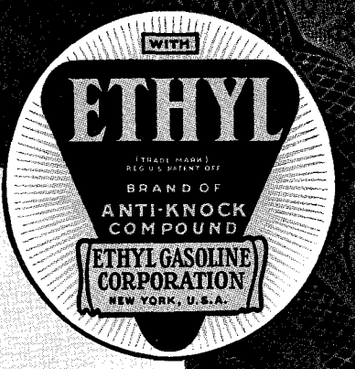
Announcing a

for ETHYL

As you read this, gasoline pumps throughout North America bearing t Ethyl emblem are being filled with an even better Ethyl. ¶The anti-kno standard and all-round quality of Ethyl Gasoline have been raised s higher. For two reasons: (1) to give you more for your money, (2) to meet t requirements of automobiles the motor industry has brought out to take f advantage of Ethyl's universal distribution. ¶The new cars with high compressi engines require fuel of Ethyl's anti-knock standard, and in turn give mo power from every gallon used. Older cars find Ethyl a real econo

Aetna Oil Service, Inc.	AETNA ETHYL	
Allegheny-Arrow Oil Co.	ARROW ETHYL	
American Oil Company	AMERICAN ETHYL	
Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited	PRATTS ETHYL PETROL	
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	B. P. PLUS	
Ashland Refining Company, Inc.	RED PEPPER ETHYL	
Associated Oil Co.	ASSOCIATED ETHYL	
Atlantic Refining Co.	ATLANTIC ETHYL	
Barnsdall Corporation	SUPER-GAS ETHYL	
British American Oil Company, Limited	PEERLESS ETHYL	
Canadian Oil Co., Ltd.	CANADIAN ETHYL	
Canfield Oil Company	CANFIELD ETHYL	
Champlin Refining Co.	CHAMPLIN ETHYL	
Colonial Beacon Oil Co., Inc.,	ESSO (with Ethyl)	
Col-Tex Refining Company	COL-TEX ETHYL	
Continental Oil Company	CONOCO ETHYL	
Continental Refining Co.	CORECO ETHYL	
Crystal Oil Refining Corp.	CRYSTAL ETHYL	
Deep Rock Oil Corp.	KANT-NOCK ETHYL	
Eason Oil Company	EASON ETHYL	
Elk Refining Company	ELK ETHYL	
Fleet-Wing Oil Corp.	FLEET-WING ETHYL	
Freedom Oil Works Co.	FREEDOM ETHYL	
Garber Refinery, Inc.	OMAR ETHYL	
General Petroleum Corporation of California	GENERAL ETHYL	
Glasgow Oil and Refining Company, Inc.	GLYCO ETHYL	
Globe Oil & Refining Company	GLOBE ETHYL	
Gulf Refining Company	NO-NOX ETHYL	
Hickok Oil Corporation	HI-SPEED ETHYL	
Home Oil Distributors, Ltd.	HOME ETHYL	
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	ESSO (with Ethyl)	
Imperial Oil, Limited	IMPERIAL ETHYL	
Indian Refining Co., Inc.	TEXACO ETHYL	
Irish-American Oil Co., Ltd.	PRATTS ETHYL	
Johnson Oil Refining Co.	JOHNSON ETHYL	
Kanotex Refining Co.	KANOTEX ETHYL	
Kendall Refining Co.	KENDALL ETHYL	
Lincoln Oil Refining Company	LINCO ETH	
Lion Oil Refining Company	LION ETH	
Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.	LORECO ETH	
Lubrite Refining Corp.	MOBILGAS ETH	
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	MAGNOLIA ETH	
McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd.	CYCLO ETH	
Mexican Petroleum Corp.	PAN-AM ETH	
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation	NEVR-NOX ETH	
Midwest Refining Co.	MIDWEST ETH	
A. D. Miller Sons' Co.	MILLER'S ETH	
National Refining Co.	WHITE ROSE ETH	
Ohio Oil Company	MARATHON ETH	
Oil Creek Refining Co.	OIL CREEK ETH	
Pan American Petroleum Corporation	PAN-AM ETH	
Pasotex Petroleum Company	RED CROWN ETH	
Pennsylvania Oil Products Refining Co.	ELDRED ETH	

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ew and higher standard

GASOLINE

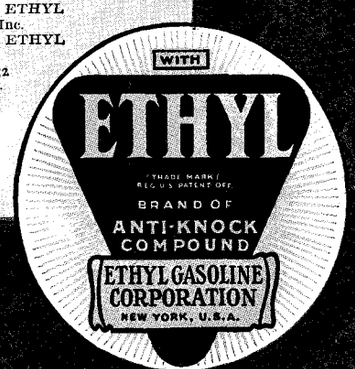
cause it prevents harmful knock, overheating and power-loss. ¶The new ndard widens still further Ethyl's margin of superiority over ordinary gasoline. ıough it costs oil companies more to produce this higher quality, the price of hyl today is less, on the average, than you paid for regular gasoline only a few ars ago. ¶Below are listed the oil refining companies which add Ethyl fluid good, tested gasoline to form Ethyl Gasoline, sold through their own stations d those of thousands of other distributors. Stop at an Ethyl pump. Try the w standard. Feel the difference. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

nsylvania Refining Company
PENN-DRAKE ETHYL
nzoil Company PENNZOIL ETHYL
lips Petroleum Co. PHILLIPS '66' ETHYL
lucers and Refiners Corp. PARCO ETHYL
- Oil Company PUROL ETHYL
line-Glico, Ltd. GLICO ETHYL
ners, Inc. REFINERS ETHYL
al Petroleum Co., Ltd. REGAL ETHYL
ıfield Oil Co. of Calif. RICHFIELD ETHYL
ıfield Oil Corporation of New York
RICHFIELD ETHYL
Grande Oil Co. RIO GRANDE ETHYL
t Refining Company ROOT ETHYL
l Company of Canada, Limited
SUPER-SHELL ETHYL
l Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc.
SUPER-SHELL ETHYL
l Petroleum Corp. SUPER-SHELL ETHYL
lair Cuba Oil Company, S. A.
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE with ETHYL

Sinclair Refining Company
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE with ETHYL
Sinclair Refining Co. of Canada, Ltd.
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE with ETHYL
Skelly Oil Co. SKELLY AROMAX ETHYL
Spartan Refining Company, Inc.
SPARCOLENE ETHYL
Standard Oil Co. of California
STANDARD ETHYL
Standard Oil Co. of Cuba ESSO (with Ethyl)
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.) RED CROWN ETHYL
Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky), CROWN ETHYL
Standard Oil Company of Louisiana
ESSO (with Ethyl)
Standard Oil Co. (Neb.) RED CROWN ETHYL
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
ESSO (with Ethyl)
Standard Oil Company of New York
SOCONY Special plus ETHYL
Standard Oil Company (Ohio) SOHIO ETHYL
Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania
ESSO (with Ethyl)

Sterling Oil Company STERLING ETHYL
Stoll Oil Refining Co., Inc. STOLL ETHYL
Texas Company TEXACO ETHYL
Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. T-P ETHYL
Tidal Refining Company TYDOL ETHYL
Tide Water Oil Company TYDOL ETHYL
Tri-State Refining Co. TRI-STATE ETHYL
Union Oil Co. of California UNION ETHYL
United Refining Co. KEYSTONE ETHYL
Utah Oil Refining Co. PEP '88' ETHYL
Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. MOBILGAS ETHYL
Wadhams Oil Corp. WADHAMS ETHYL
Waverly Oil Works Co. WAVERLY ETHYL
White Eagle Oil Corp. WHITE EAGLE ETHYL
White Star Refining Co. WHITE STAR ETHYL
H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co. WILCOX ETHYL
Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corporation
PALACINE ETHYL
Wolverine-Empire Refining Company, Inc.
EMPIRE ETHYL

Ethyl fluid contains lead © E. G. C. 1932



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN YOUR OWN HANDS *Check These* GREATER VALUES

FOR your own protection SEE the quality and construction of the tires you buy. Firestone Service Dealers have sections cut from Firestone Tires—special brand mail order tires and others.

Take these tire sections IN YOUR OWN HANDS—examine them—compare the Gum-Dipped body—the thickness of the tire and above all the patented construction giving Two Extra Cord Plies Under the Tread.

You Get These Extra Values at No Additional Cost—

Gum-Dipped Cords—

Strong, tough, sinewy cord body which assures long tire life. A patented Firestone feature.

Two Extra Cord Plies Under the Tread—

Increase tire strength and give greater protection against punctures and blowouts.

Non-Skid Tread—

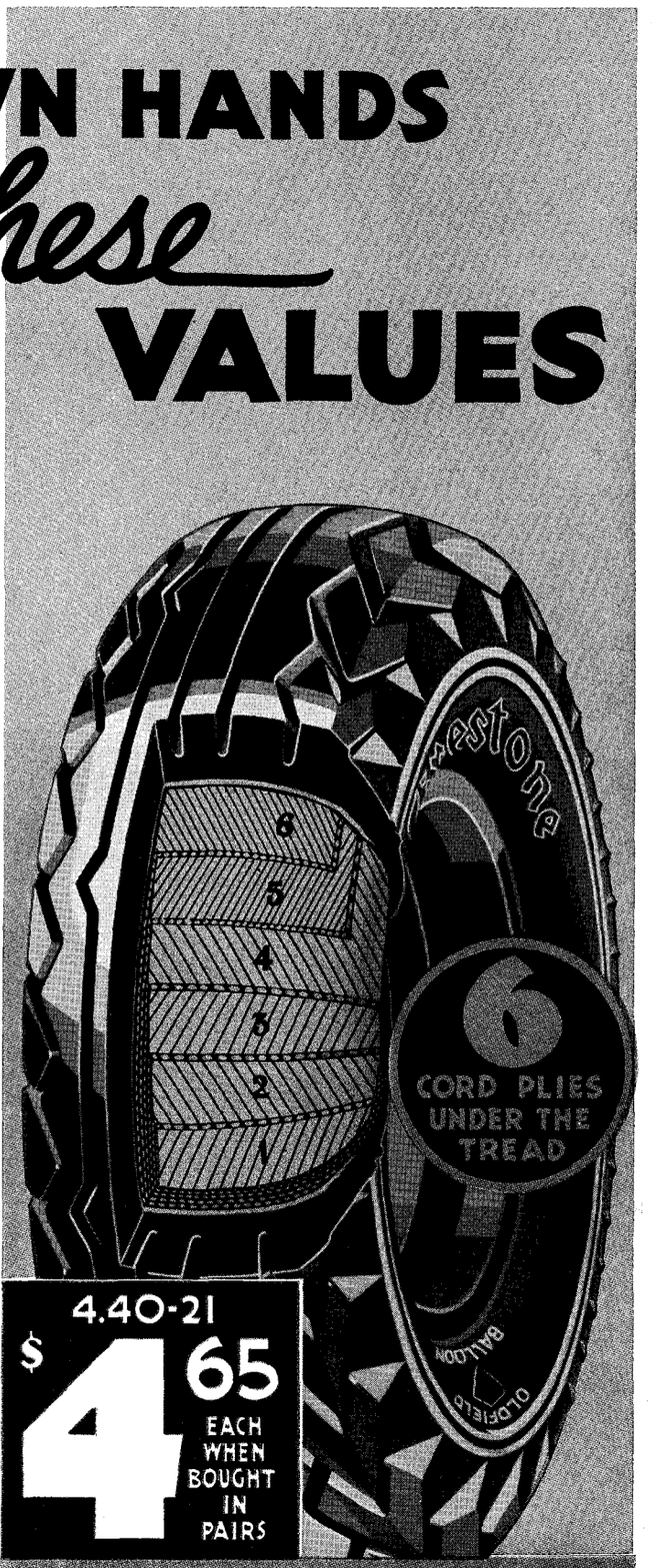
Scientifically designed Non-Skid gives greater traction and safe, quiet, slow wear.

Make your own comparisons—you alone be the judge of the Extra Values you get in Firestone Tires—at prices no higher than special brand lines.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer in your community today.

FIRESTONE do not manufacture tires under special brand names for mail order houses and others to distribute—Special brand tires are made without the manufacturer's name. They are sold without his guarantee or responsibility for service.

Listen to the **"VOICE of FIRESTONE"** *every Monday Night over N. B. C. nationwide network*



Firestone

TIRES • TUBES • BATTERIES • BRAKE LINING • SPARK PLUGS • RIMS • ACCESSORIES

Copyright, 1932, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

6.00-19
$10.52 EACH WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS

30x5 TRUCK and BUS TIRE
$14.98 EACH WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION, QUALITY *and* PRICE

Make of Car	Tire Size	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.79	$9.30
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.35	10.38
Ford	4.50-21	5.43	10.54
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet, Plym'th	4.75-19	6.33	12.32
Erskine, Plym'th	4.75-20	6.43	12.48
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Gr. Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.65	12.90
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	$6.75	$13.10
Essex, Nash, Olds'bile	5.00-21	6.98	13.54
Buick M., Chevrolet, Olds'bile	5.25-18	7.53	14.60
Buick	5.25-21	8.15	15.82
Stu'b'k'r, Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.35	16.20
Stu'b'k'r, Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless	5.50-19	8.48	16.46
Chrysler, Stu'b'k'r *Viking*	6.00-18	$10.65	$20.66
Stu'b'k'r, Franklin, Hudson, Hup'bile	6.00-19	10.85	21.04
La Salle, Packard	6.00-20	10.95	21.24
Pierce A.	6.00-21	11.10	21.54
Buick	6.00-22	11.60	22.50
Pierce A.	6.50-19	12.30	23.86
Stutz	6.50-20	12.65	24.54
Cadillac, Lincoln, Packard	7.00-20	14.65	28.42

TRUCK *and* BUS TIRES

Tire Size	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
30x5 H.D.	$15.45	$29.96
32x6 H.D.	26.50	51.00
34x7 H.D.	36.40	70.60
36x8 H.D.	51.65	100.20
6.00-20 H.D.	14.50	28.14
6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62
7.50-20 H.D.	26.45	51.60
9.00-20 H.D.	46.50	90.40
9.75-20 H.D.	61.65	120.00

"THE TIRE THAT TAUGHT THRIFT TO MILLIONS"

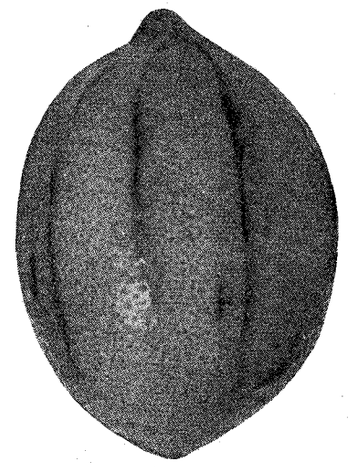
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pink Lemons

A LEMON-TREE BEARING THIS FREAK FRUIT stands in a citrus grove in Burbank, California.

Its characteristics and probable origin are described in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) by A. D. Shamel, a plant physiologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Shamel believes the tree to be an abnormal variety of the variegated lemon, in which both bark and fruit are striped, and which has been cultivated for ornament for a number of years. This variety itself arose as a "sport," and the pink lemon is thus a freak offshoot of another freak.



The Pink Lemon

Rind, flesh, and juice are all pink. Note the stripes on the skin.

Says Mr. Shamel, in his *Journal* article:

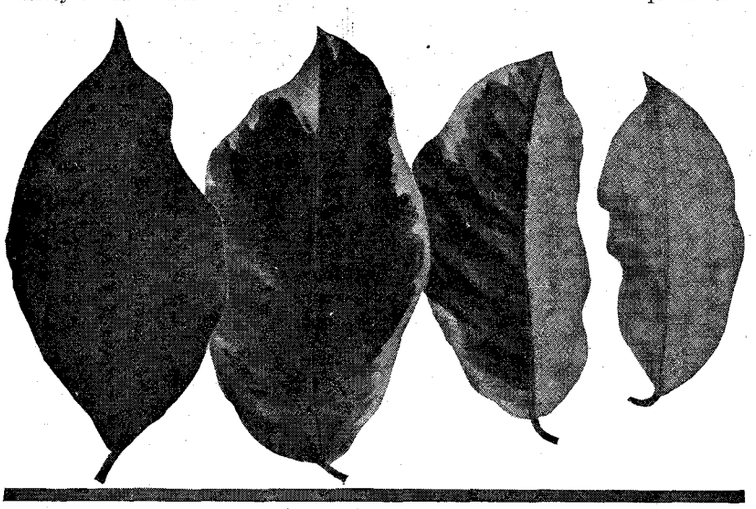
"The parent tree from which this pink lemon was picked was located in a small planting of citrus-trees in the grounds of the winter home of Mr. D. W. Field at Burbank. This tree is identical in appearance and characteristics with those of the Variegated Eureka lemon, except that the fruits develop a decidedly pink color of rind, flesh, and juice as they approach maturity.

"The pink-fruited tree is about fifteen years old, but it has not been possible to trace its origin definitely.

"The pink color of the rind, flesh, and juice was not observed in the young fruits, but became increasingly evident in the older lemons on the tree until when the fruits had reached commercial size, this pink, reddish, or 'blood' color is very conspicuous.

"In the pink-fruited tree several small branches were found that were apparently wholly green in color of bark, leaves, and fruit, but as it is very difficult to determine definitely this condition, the wholly green characteristics of these branches remain somewhat in doubt. Other small branches were observed where the stems and leaves were nearly if not wholly white, but none of them bore fruit.

"The pink color in the lemons is the only apparent characteristic that distinguishes this interesting variation from the Variegated Eureka lemons that have been under observation for years. From their study the writer believes that the pink-fruited tree is a bud sport of the Eureka lemon, and is another illustration of the occurrence of striking bud variations in this variety of citrus fruit."



Illustrations from *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, D. C.)

Leaves of the Pink-Lemon Tree Vary From Green to White

More Floating Bricks

BRICKS THAT FLOAT, it seems, are nothing new.

Brick houses that can be used as house-boats in the summer are apparently possible, but the idea has not gone as far as that yet.

Much interest has been shown in our article a few weeks ago telling of a brick lighter than water, demonstrated before members of four chemical societies in New York, by Dr. Charles Frederick Burgess, head of the Burgess Laboratories. A piece of the brick floated in a glass of water, and Dr. Burgess described it as "light, one-fifth the weight of ordinary brick, of high heat-insulating quality, porous, yet resistant to the entrance of water, and of a crushing strength sufficient to support its weight if built into a tower five times the height of the Empire State Building." Our article brings an interesting communication from Prof. A. F. Greaves-Walker, of the chair of ceramic engineering in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh.

He describes several forms of such brick brought out within the past thirty years, including some developed by graduates of his own institution. He says:

"As far back as twenty-five years ago the National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburgh made porous structural clay tile which could be sawed and would hold nails. The manufacture of this product was discontinued after a time, I believe, because of lack of strength.

"Since some time before the war, the Armstrong Cork Company of Pittsburgh has had on the market a light-weight clay brick which is sold for furnace insulation purposes. During the same period the Celite Products Company, a subsidiary of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has produced a brick of the same type made of clay-bonded diatomaceous earth. Both of these brick float on water.

"In 1929 D. B. Hall, a graduate of this department, under the direction of Dr. G. A. Bole of Ohio State University, developed a light-weight bloated clay product and the necessary equipment for mass production. This product could be made into either brick or slabs, and was strictly a building material. It weighs thirty-two pounds per cubic foot.

"Since Hall's development another graduate of this department, W. L. Stafford, has developed for the Johns-Manville Company a similar product, and that company will shortly go into production of light-weight brick and acoustical tile.

"Still another graduate of the department, Joseph R. Parsons, has recently developed for the U. S. Gypsum Company of Chicago a light-weight brick and tile that is lighter and of greater strength than any yet produced. Its strength runs as high as some of the weaker solid clay brick, and it weighs but twenty-five pounds per cubic foot. It can be manufactured in standard soft mud-clay plant equipment.

"Last year a senior in this department, G. V. Harris, developed as a thesis-project another of these light-weight products which could be made into brick or tile shapes on standard stiff-mud equipment. This product weighed nearly forty pounds per cubic foot, but was the first of the type to be developed that could be made by the stiff-mud process, the process used almost universally in the manufacture of clay products.

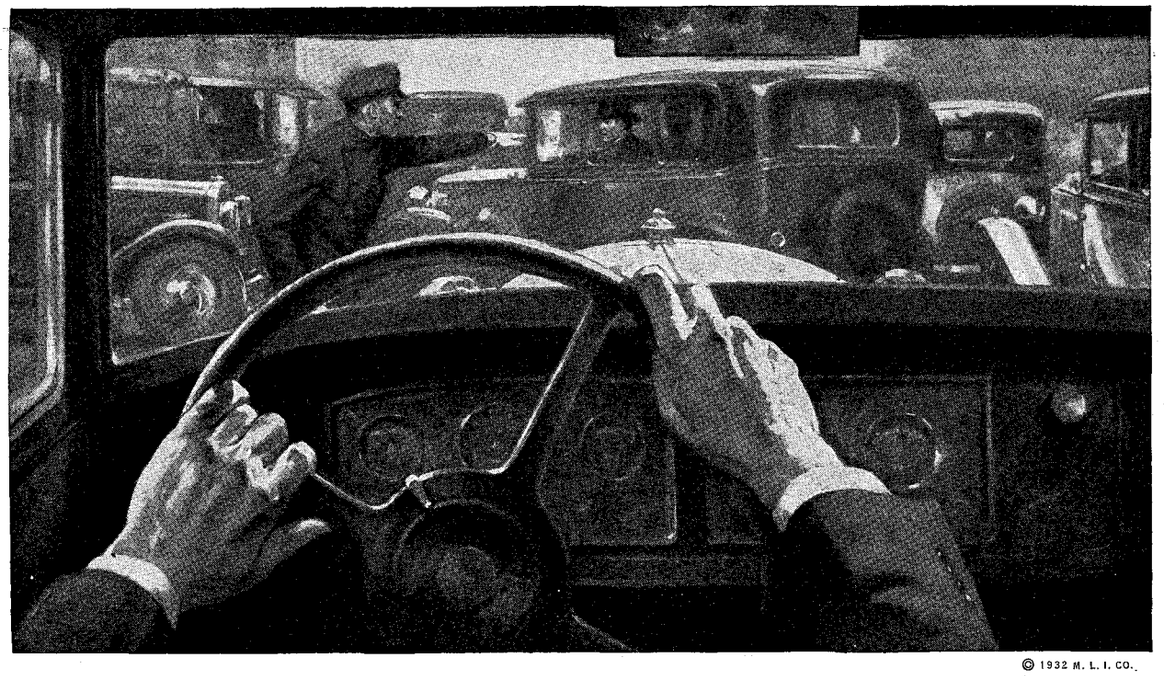
"These products have not been developed with the idea of increasing the speed of bricklaying, as anybody acquainted with conditions knows that the average bricklayer is capable of putting into the wall at least double the number of standard brick per day that he has averaged in the past.

"The present demand is for a product that will insulate against sound, heat, and cold, and these porous or bloated clay products will do all of these, and in addition prevent echoing in such structures as theaters, auditoriums, and 'talkie' studios.

"Architects and engineers have been giving a great deal of thought recently to reducing the infiltration of outside noises into office buildings and homes, and it is anticipated that these structural clay sound and heat insulators will come into wide use, and their manufacture develop into a large new industry."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Be a REAL Driver



© 1932 M. L. I. CO.

THE inexperienced and unskilful driver risks his own life and endangers pedestrians and other motorists every time he ventures on the road.

Things happen so quickly in a car. At thirty miles an hour you travel forty-four feet in one second; four feet—often the margin between collision and safety—in one-eleventh of a second. Learn to figure distances and allow yourself ample road-room.

Could you forgive yourself if a moment's inattention resulted in a crash which you might have avoided?

Last year 33,000 people were killed and 1,000,000 injured in automobile accidents.

Relatively few of these accidents were the result of mechanical defects in the machines. The majority of them were caused by poor drivers or by good drivers who momentarily failed to control their cars.

A real driver does more than start, stop and guide his car. He controls its every action. He is at all times alert and anticipates possible blunders of pedestrians and drivers he meets or passes.

With 26,000,000 registered motor vehicles in the United States, all too many of which are driven by unfit or unskilful drivers, the need for real drivers is greater than ever before.

Learn the fine points of skilful driving. Not only are experts rarely injured, but they seldom suffer from nervous fatigue after a long, hard drive. Most of them enjoy their mastery over a powerful machine, perfectly obedient to intelligent direction.

PREPARE FOR YOUR SUMMER DRIVING

Check yourself on the following ten points of good motoring, enjoy your driving this summer and make it free from accidents to your family and others.

	Perfect Score	Your Score
1. *Do you keep your mind on your driving?*	10	—
2. *Do you keep in line of traffic?*	10	—
3. *Do you watch the movements of other cars and try to anticipate what they will do?*	10	—
4. *Do you watch for pedestrians, particularly children?*	10	—
5. *Do you slow down at schools, crossings and dangerous intersections?*	10	—
6. *Do you signal to the car behind when you intend to change your course?*	10	—
7. *Do you know the feeling of having your car under control?*	10	—
8. *Do you keep in line when nearing top of hill or a sharp turn?*	10	—
9. *Do you comply with traffic regulations, signals and signs?*	10	—
10. *Do you have your car, brakes especially, inspected regularly?*	10	—
	100	

Send for free booklet which tells what a real driver does. In addition to valuable information, the booklet contains pages on which to record mileage, gasoline and oil consumption. Address Booklet Dept. 532-L.

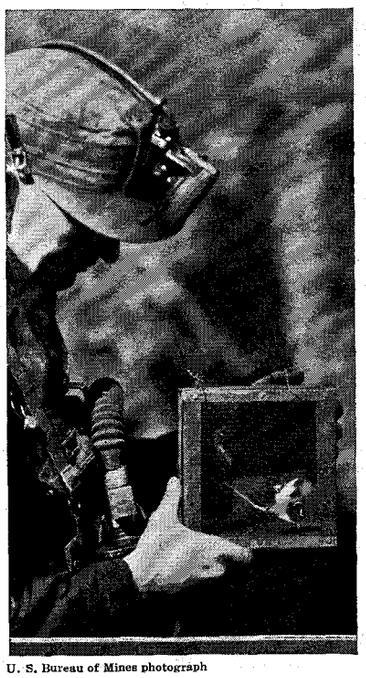
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ~ ~ ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Waltzing Mice as Poison Detectors

THE USE OF JAPANESE "WALTZING" MICE, to detect leaks of poisonous gas where men are working is described by C. H. Fellows and H. F. Schneider, Jr., cable engineers, in the Research Department of the Detroit Edison Company, writing in *National Safety News* (Washington).



U. S. Bureau of Mines photograph

Dance of the Japanese Mouse

The peculiar activities of these little creatures are found to be quickly lessened by small quantities of gas, so that they furnish reliable indications of its presence long before workmen could be affected. We read:

"Carbon monoxid, hydrogen, and methane are colorless, odorless, and tasteless, so that their presence can not be detected by the senses. It is the so-called impurities in both manufactured and sewer gas that give them their odors. The odor can not be relied upon for the detection of the gas, nor to distinguish between manufactured gas, which is poisonous, and sewer gas which is not poisonous."

The use of canaries and white mice for detecting carbon monoxid is well known, and depends on the fact that they respond more readily to atmospheric contamination than do human beings. The work of the U. S. Bureau of Mines indicates that Japanese waltzing mice are more satisfactory. Further:

"These little animals are thought to have been a mutation of house and field mice found in Japan and China, and through inbreeding have become unable to orient themselves in a horizontal plane. They run about very rapidly, sometimes in circles, sometimes in figure eights, and often spin about on one foot. Each of these operations may be continued for as long as a minute or more. When subjected to atmospheres contaminated with carbon monoxid, they respond readily and slow down their movements; when quickly removed to an uncontaminated atmosphere they recover quite rapidly. In badly contaminated atmospheres they become totally unable to continue their peculiar activity.

"Records show that the mice serve well as indicators of dangerous quantities of poisonous gas, but factors involving the care of the mice and the attitude of the workmen make their use difficult at the present time.

"Under the conditions surrounding the use of these mice the average length of life was about two or three weeks. One mouse, however, that has been kept by one workman has been useful for over eight months, and is still on active duty.

"There are some difficulties yet to be overcome in the practical use of these mice as indicators of dangerous quantities of poisonous gas in cable manholes, but these are not believed to be insurmountable, and any effort to further the use of this safety precaution is well worth while."

No Depression in Science

THE economic depression has not yet reached the realm of scientific research and discovery. Probably it never will.

This is the conclusion of a leading editorial writer in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago).

He justifies it by a few sample facts. Here they are:

"From the Massachusetts Institute of Technology comes the startling announcement of a new X-ray tube to be operated at a potential of 15 million volts!

"Almost at the same time the University of Chicago reports contemplated investigations into the structure of matter with a ten-million-volt tube.

"At Johns Hopkins there is in use for medical work a tube rated at 900,000 volts, while at the Bureau of Standards a tube of two million volts has been used in atomic investigations.

"There may be a depression in the world to-day, but certainly it is not a depression in scientific achievement, for every day, from the research centers the world over, come reports of new discoveries and developments in every branch of scientific investigation. A few years ago an X-ray tube of 250,000 volts was the limit of achievement; to-day we calmly regard million- and two-million-volt tubes as every-day matters.

"More and more the atom is disclosing its secrets. Not content with protons and electrons, we now have the neutron. Brought into prominence by recent researches at the Cavendish laboratory, this new member of the atomic family gives promise of being a new building-block of the elements, and one, perhaps, which is closely associated with the cosmic ray.

"And, speaking of cosmic rays, from Germany comes the news that Professor Bothe produces cosmic rays artificially by the transmutation of helium and beryllium into carbon with a release of energy greater than that put into the process!

"All these things are real; they are not mere brain-storms of feature writers of our Sunday supplements. Every day more and more scientific data are accumulating, in all fields, in chemistry, in physics, in biology—data infinite in detail, marvelous in complexity.

"The coordination of these data will result in new discoveries of increasing importance and consequence to the human race; indeed we seem to be on the verge of a great era—an era of 'applied atomistics,' more wonderful, more revolutionary in its effect upon humanity than anything that has gone before."

How Noise Stops Children's Thinking

NOISE HAS A DISASTROUS EFFECT on the ability of children to think, as shown by an experiment conducted among 200 boys at the Riverdale Country School, New York, by the Noise Abatement Commission of the New York City Department of Health.

Averages scored by the boys in mental tests given under conditions of quiet, loud, and moderate noise, indicate that loud noise is in all cases detrimental, and moderate noise becomes so after a short time.

A report of the experiment, made public by Headmaster Frank S. Hackett, is issued by the school, as follows:

"The tests, applied for an hour a day over a period of a week, are doubly conclusive, since they made no attempt to duplicate either the peak traffic sounds or the sharp, sudden disturbances to which children in school are subjected.

"The investigators divided the Riverdale student body into two groups, as similar in physical and mental age as possible. Each took tests in a different room, and under different conditions during the four days—twice under quiet, once under moderate, and once under loud noise.

"Altho the children always averaged distinctly lower under loud noise than under quiet, they did in some cases average higher under moderate noise than under quiet."

THIS phenomenon, it is pointed out, is in line with other experiments. To quote again:

"Actual differences in averages were, for the elementary school, 7.1 per cent. higher in quiet than under loud noise; 5.2 per cent. lower in quiet than under moderate noise; and 12.6 per cent. higher under moderate noise than under loud noise.

"In the junior high school the same trend was established, quiet scoring 7.2 per cent. more than loud noise and 5.8 per cent. less than moderate noise; and moderate noise scoring 13.4 per cent. more than loud noise.

"In the senior high school, percentages were: quiet, 3.4 per cent. more than loud noise, and 1.9 per cent. less than moderate noise; moderate noise, 5.3 per cent. higher than loud noise.

"'Since the loud noise was in all cases detrimental and medium noise became so after a short period of time,' the report asserts, 'the experiment definitely shows that noise has a harmful effect on school children.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gangway for a couple of Kids you know!

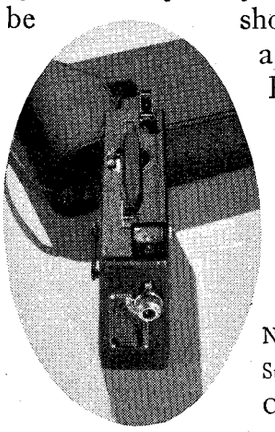
Into action instantly. Simply aim, press the lever . . . and you're actually making a movie

Keep a Movie record of the years that can never be lived again—

BEFORE you know it, that old wagon will be up in the attic . . . and they'll be away from home . . .

But your Ciné-Kodak captures forever the glorious moments of those few short years of growing up.

Ciné-Kodak M, price $75, makes clear, sharp movies the first time you try. It's as easy as taking the simplest snapshot. No focusing. Aim the camera, press a lever. That's all there is to it. Kodascope projectors now reduced as low as $50. Many dealers offer easy terms. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.



CINÉ-KODAK *Model M—Only $75 with case*

Into this compact little camera, Eastman has concentrated all the essentials of movie making. Equipped with f.3.5 lens and a special attachment for close-ups. No focusing. Loads with full 100 feet of 16 mm. film.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • ROCHESTER • NEW YORK
Send me FREE illustrated booklet telling me all about making my own movies. L. D. 4-30

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

CINÉ-KODAK *Simplest of Home Movie Cameras*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NO PROHIBITION POLL NEEDED ON TARGET!

BOTH wets and drys vote that Target is a perfect blended cigarette tobacco for rolling your own. Target is the 1932 idea in cigarette tobacco, a blend of Virginia, Burley and Turkish tobaccos exactly like the ready-mades use.

That means taste you can't beat in your favorite ready-made. Roll up a day's supply on the Target Junior Roller, on sale everywhere. Or roll 30 or more by hand with the special gummed papers that come free with every package of Target. You'll save at least 50¢ each week—or over $25 a year!

AND GET THIS: The U. S. Government Tax on 20 cigarettes amounts to 6¢. On 20 cigarettes you roll from Target Tobacco the tax is just about 1¢. No wonder you get such value for a dime!

SAVE MONEY
ROLL YOUR OWN
SEE WHAT YOU SMOKE

Wrapped in Moistureproof Cellophane

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Louisville, Kentucky

© 1932

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

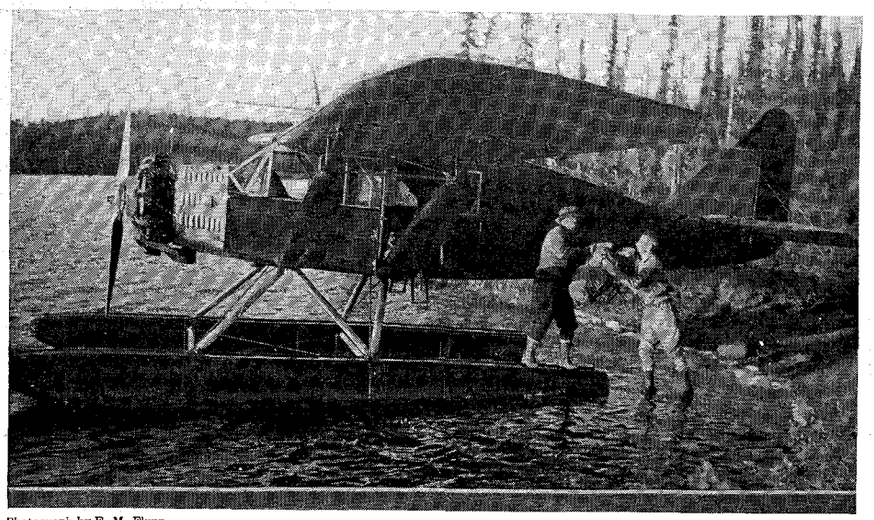
Canada's Air Rush for Gold and Radium

IT was all started when a man was struck blind.

The glare of the ice that still covers Great Bear Lake in mid-May did it.

The blindness, in turn, came after six weary weeks following the shore-line of the big inland sea in northwestern Canada.

But now daring pilots and speedy planes are transporting more prospectors to Great Bear Lake, where this opportune attack of blindness led to the discovery of radium-bearing pitchblende, the chief objective of this aviation mining rush.



Photograph by E. M. Flynn

Planes Replace the Old-Time Prospector's Burro at Great Bear Lake

Here's how it happened. Gilbert La Bine, managing director of a Canadian mining company, and E. C. St. Paul, his assistant, veterans of the great Cobalt silver rush, were braving hardship and the elements in search of mineral wealth.

They were "shod with steel creepers," writes Leslie McFarlane in *Maclean's Magazine* (Toronto). "They hauled a sled loaded with 1,500 pounds of supplies, provided with a sail, so that at times the wind became a third partner."

For six weeks, according to Boyden Sparkes, who relates the same story in *The Elks Magazine*, they had "pursued a generally northward direction," following the shore-line of the great inland sea of northwestern, subarctic Canada, "as blind men might follow a string. The glare ice covering the lake was their roadway.

At Echo Bay "the fiendish glare" of the "white plain of ice, dazzling and interminable," struck St. Paul temporarily snow-blind.

"LA BINE pitched camp." (Here Mr. Sparkes takes over the story from Mr. McFarlane.) "The leaves of the tea that warmed them made the poultice that covered the helpless St. Paul's sore and temporarily sightless eyes. Three precious days to be wasted. It would take that long to cure the painful inflammation. La Bine determined to spend his time during this enforced delay prospecting." How and to what effect he prospected, Mr. McFarlane relates in *Maclean's:*

Leaving his stricken assistant in camp, La Bine set out across the ice, and within the hour had made his way to a tiny island not far from a rocky point. There was something familiar about that island to the man who had spent twenty-five years in the Temiskaming country. He had seen such rock before. In Cobalt! La Bine, in short, had made a silver find.

After a while he crossed to the point. A streak of dark, greenish-black substance, like a narrow ribbon of some deeply colored lava, coursed irregularly down the side of the rock to the ice. La Bine was alone, so no witness is available to testify that he danced a jig, flung his hat in the air, turned cartwheels, or performed any of the antics that commonly signify a delirium of joy. A delicate inquiry elicited this statement:

"I went around the point and found another vein, a better one. Then I went back to camp and told St. Paul the news."

He had discovered two veins of pitchblende, from which comes radium. He had made a silver find which promises to eclipse the glories of Cobalt. He had discovered a promontory from which thirty-two mineral specimens have been taken, specimens which may be roughly classified under the general headings of uranium, gold, silver, copper, and iron.

It is not too much to say that the Great Bear Lake discovery may prove the greatest mining find of this generation.

FURTHERMORE, it may be added, La Bine, by making this discovery, turned Canadian popular attention to minerals. He started a new mining rush that this year is expected to send thousands upon thousands of men out prospecting. Many are going by airplane. Indeed, the Canadian gold and radium rush of 1932 is different from all others, we are told, because it has wings.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But La Bine's find was not the first of the sort at Great Bear Lake, we are reminded. Others had made similar discoveries. But he had the fortune (and the experience and expert knowledge to take advantage of it) to make his strike at the moment when it would most excite the imaginations of Canada and the world.

Last summer thirteen planes landed on Great Bear Lake, bearing eager hunters for mineral wealth to the number of about fifty. At the end of the open season they came back to civilization with fabulous tales of silver and copper to be picked up in chunks. Twenty tons of pitchblende ore were brought out. From this amount, we read, about two and a half grams of radium can be extracted—a tiny amount it would seem, but worth about $125,000.

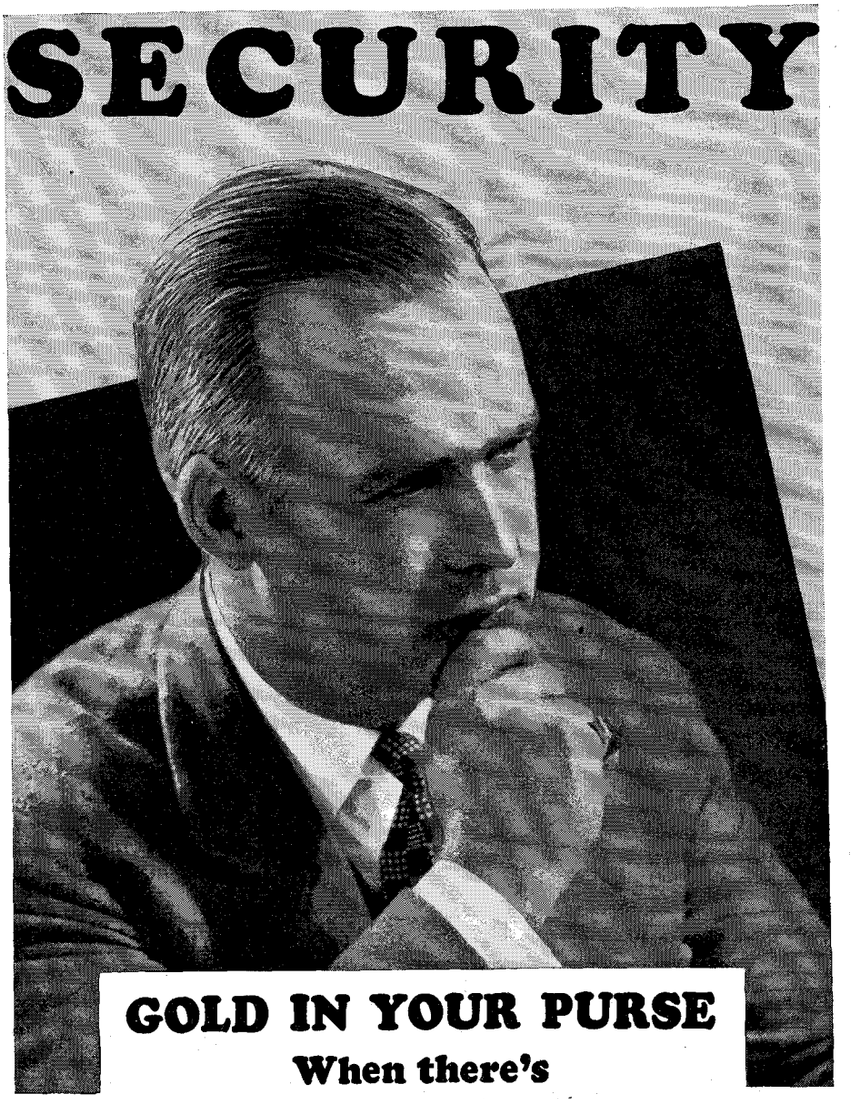
This year, 1,000 prospectors, many of them representing large mining interests, are expected to descend upon Great Bear by plane, and Canadian air-lines are preparing to handle the rush. But this 1,000, it must be remembered, will be only part of the 10,000 or more who are going prospecting, especially for gold, elsewhere in Canada.

Motivating those who are on the trail of gold is the same reason that caused the English "gold rush" described in this department on April 2. Great Britain needs gold. The price of the metal is up. In England many are combining patriotism and profit by selling hoarded sovereigns, jewelry, and plate at a premium. In Canada, inspired in much the same way, prospectors are setting out to take Mother Earth's hoarded gold away from her.

At Great Bear Lake, all this past winter, some prospectors, hardier than the average of that hardy clan, have been busy preparing for the rush, according to an account by Courtney Ryley Cooper in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Boats are being built for traffic on the lake. The Hudson Bay company has been revising its schedules on the Mackenzie River in anticipation of increased business. Air-lines are preparing for busy days. The aviation phase of the radium rush to Great Bear is elaborated by Mr. Sparkes in *The Elks Magazine* thus:

> Last summer, the cost of flying from Edmonton, Alberta, to Great Bear Lake was figured on a basis of $1.50 a pound. From Waterways, at the end of the railroad, the cost was $1 a pound. Since each passenger had to carry sufficient food and other supplies to maintain himself, it was well-nigh impossible to figure a round trip at less than $2,500 a man. [Mr. Cooper sets the total cost for a season at $6,000.]
>
> Most of the planes and flyers are in the service of Western Canada Airways, subsidiary of a larger air transport company.
>
> This company has established a series of stations on the lakes and rivers on the thirteen-hundred-mile route between Edmonton and Great Bear Lake.
>
> This is important because gasoline on Echo Lake becomes a fluid worth more than wine or whisky. The problem of refueling is the one thing which serves to

SECURITY



GOLD IN YOUR PURSE
When there's
SILVER IN YOUR HAIR

A comparatively small sum set aside each year for an Equitable Retirement Annuity will guarantee you a fixed monthly income of $100, $200, $300 or $500 *for life*, beginning at any age after 50. Suitable for the individual, or for the joint support of a man and wife. If preferred, the annuity may be purchased by a lump-sum payment.

The Retirement Annuity is but one of the many forms of Self-Income and Life Insurance service available through The Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
THOMAS I. PARKINSON, PRESIDENT 393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

An Equitable Policy Takes the "If" out of Life

To THE EQUITABLE, 393—7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Please send me booklet explaining your Retirement Income plans.

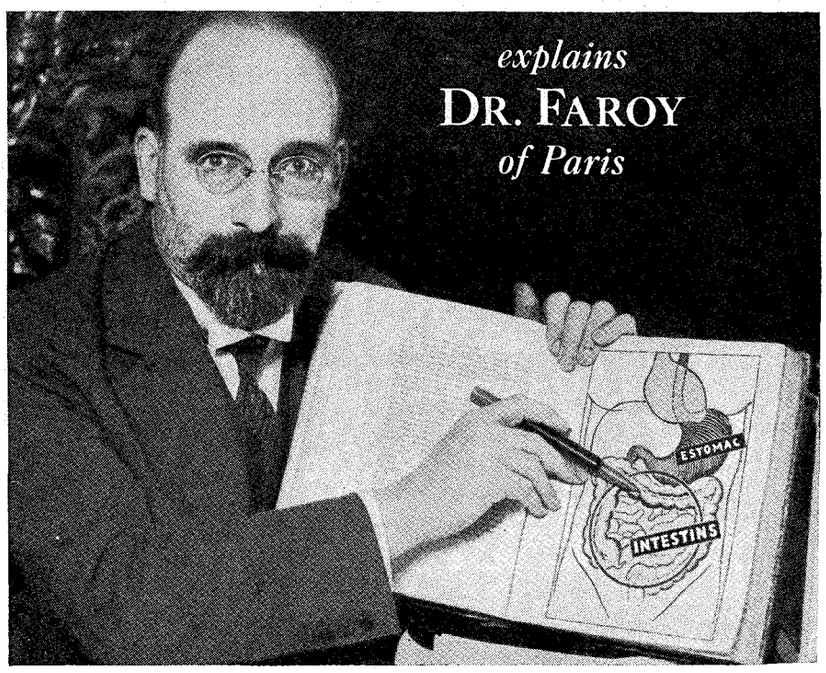
24-L

Name_____

Address_____ Age_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"COATED TONGUE... *that's a sign of self-poisoning"*



THAT white, coated tongue! It's a sign of bodily distress. *Heed it!*

That's the advice leading doctors—including world-famous medical authorities—are now giving.

For instance—here is the statement of Dr. Georges Faroy, head of the department for internal diseases in the great Hôpital Beaujon, Paris. He says:—

"Poisons that collect in the intestines undermine health . . . Headaches, coated tongue, indigestion and general loss of vitality are symptoms.

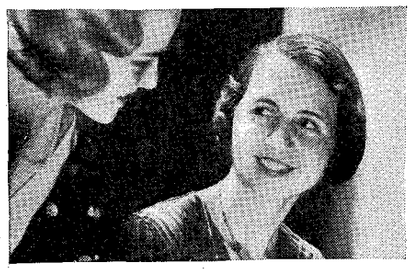
"I advise people suffering from these ailments to avoid cathartics and harsh laxatives. I know no safer means for overcoming constipation than fresh yeast.

"Yeast keeps the intestines clean and healthy . . . stimulates the flow of gastric juices, aids digestion and renews appetite."

If you would like to "tone up" your system—to keep it free of the poisons that lead to coated tongue, bad breath, bad skin, etc., try Fleischmann's Yeast!

Just eat it regularly, like any other food—3 cakes every day. Eat it before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or dissolved in water (a third of a glass).

You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Won't you try it—now?



"My experience proves to me that what doctors say is right," *writes* Ethel A. Anderson, *of New York*. "I often had headaches. My system was sluggish . . . I began eating three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast a day. Now I have no headaches. My strength came back. I never felt better!"

Important

Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind famous doctors recommend!

Copyright, 1932, Standard Brands Incorporated

DR. STRASSER, noted Austrian sanatorium head, states: "Yeast has a revitalizing effect."

keep the region from being overrun with free-lance airplane pilots.

MILES FLYNN, geologist and mining engineer, a scholarly appearing man whose bearing does not suggest that the best part of his life has been spent on the frontiers of the world, Mr. Sparkes continues, was one of the first to hop to Great Bear Lake last summer. Reading on:

In February of this year he was one of the first to go in again, this time to supervise intensive prospecting on a series of claims staked last year on behalf of the company with which he is associated.

"It cost $1,500 to charter a plane to carry me from Waterways, at the end of steel, to Echo Bay last summer," he said.

"But that was cheap enough when you figure that in the space of a few hours I crossed more than a thousand miles of forest.

"It would have taken me the best part of the summer to make the journey without an airplane. Four weeks is about the shortest time in which one can reach Great Bear Lake by water. Had I gone that way I should have arrived too late to do any extensive prospecting. I would have been compelled to winter up there in order to be ready for the next season of prospecting, after which there would have been another lonely winter of waiting for the break-up before beginning another summer of travel out of the wilderness.

"As it was, thanks to an airplane, I accomplished in the space of weeks what would have required three years without it.

"Punch Dickens was the pilot who worked with me. He would come down on the surface of a lake, put me ashore with my outfit, and be off to keep a rendezvous with some other prospector; then in a few days he would come back and move me some place else."

THE radium-bearing pitchblende may be the center around which revolves much of this excitement, but gold has by no means lost its appeal. According to A. J. Smith, writing in the Vancouver *Sun*, British Columbia, which has already yielded $225,000,000 in the precious metal, "is on the threshold of the greatest gold interest since the pioneer days." Reading on:

Hundreds of men are going out into the gold districts. Some of the leading mining interests are preparing to develop the mines of such districts as Bridge River, made famous by Pioneer. In one day more than 200 men applied at the British Columbia Chamber of Mines here for prospecting information.

It has been prophesied that more than 10,000 from Vancouver alone will visit the gold-fields this year. Besides that, parties are organizing all up and down the Pacific coast.

Those men intend to join some 2,000 others estimated by mining men to be out in the gold areas now or preparing to start within the next few weeks. They are expected to be the vanguard of a gold-seeking army. The great gold-belt stretching from Hope to Alaska is their objective.

The gravel bars of the Fraser River and small streams tributary to the Fraser are receiving the first contingent. They are working their way north, past Barkerville and on to Atlin. This summer is expected to see thousands in the field, and a spark, such as the discovery of a new Klondike, will set the country ablaze.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Germany-to-China Air-Line

WHILE the "world spotlight" is being turned on the furtherance of German air-lines by the *Graf Zeppelin* and its regular trips to South America, "German aviation also is reaching out to sections of the world formerly isolated from this means of transportation," says H. A. Peters in a United Press dispatch from Berlin.

Once there were plans for an air-line to the Far East by a southern route over Asia Minor and India, but not enough landing-places could be provided, so now, according to Mr. Peters, "German efforts are turning to a connection direct with Shanghai, over Siberia and the Gobi Desert." Reading on:

Hostilities in Manchuria interrupted plans for a line across that country and on to Tokyo and Shanghai. Therefore, another route across inner China was plotted out and successfully flown by a path-finding Junkers plane in December of 1931.

The Chinese Government has recognized the importance of such a connection with Europe crossing all-Chinese territory, and the next steps for the ensuing months are the building up of a ground organization, a task which largely will fall on the Germans. The German promoters also expect a favorable result from negotiations with the Russians, since the Russian Deruluft has working arrangements with the German Lufthansa on the Moscow-Berlin line.

The proposed route, which covers some 3,650 kilometers in China, was flown in twenty-three hours from Shanghai over Nanking to Peiping, thence across the Gobi Desert, following the ancient caravan trail, thence along the mountain chains in the north of East Turkestan to Urumtschi, about 400 kilometers from the Siberian border. Orientation over the Gobi Desert was very difficult, but was considered as practicable.

THE ancient caravan trail, "which has been followed up to the present for freight and some mail, has required three months' travel to reach European points," we learn further:

The proposed air route, which would connect by land from Tarbagatai near the Siberian border with the Russian air service at Semipalatinsk and thence by air to Omsk and on to Moscow, would require three flying days and would be flown once a week each way.

The plans are being worked out by the Germano-Chinese company, Eurasia Aviation Corporation, of which one-third is owned by the Germans and two-thirds by the Chinese. This service was opened in 1931, connecting Shanghai with the coast cities and Nanking and Peiping.

Got His Number.—A rich shirtmaker from up-State, a little disheveled from an all-night train-ride, registered at one of the ornate inns. Twirling the registering card around, one of those superior clerks, who go monocle for no reason whatever, inquired:

"What is your business, sir?"

Without batting an eye, the groundling snapt:

"Shirts; I turn out those dollar ones you wear."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

New FUL-VUE GLASSES do NOT HIDE YOUR EYES
They reveal the LIFE and CHARM of expression. FUL-VUE hinges and side-bows are high up where they do not obstruct vision.
Old Style—EYES HIDDEN—side vision blocked

The same girl, but different glasses. Above—new style Ful-Vue, revealing the eyes and clearing the sideway vision. At right—old-style side-bows hide the eyes and obstruct vision.

The only PAIR OF EYES *you'll ever have*

DESERVE THE BEST

NEW, becoming Ful-Vue glasses, with their high-up, streamline side-bows and delicate engraving, are a modern aid to better looks and better vision.

Before getting your Ful-Vues—or *any* glasses—by all means have your eyes examined by a man of training, experience and highest skill.

Remember, too, that no other face is just like yours. Every pair of glasses is individual and personal. The man who helps you select your glasses should have experience in studying facial contours. He should know exactly how various shapes and designs would look on *your* face.

Adjustment of glasses to your particular features requires competence in fitting. This is essential to real satisfaction.

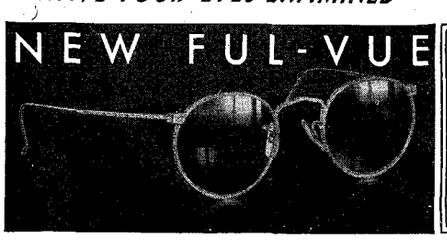
HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

Seek out in your community the man who *knows*. Modern Ful-Vue glasses make the fitting easier for him and for you. There are styles for men and women—with frames, or rimless—in pink or white gold.

As a guide to aid you in this all-important matter, we have prepared a new, illustrated booklet, "What You Should Know About Your Glasses." It costs you nothing—may help you much. Mail the coupon.

AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Southbridge, Mass.

SEND FOR *this important illustrated* BOOKLET



American Optical Co., Dept. D1, Southbridge, Mass.
Without charge or obligation, please send me the booklet, "What You Should Know About Your Glasses."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

The name of the man who fits my glasses is

_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ever eat a tomato right off the vine?... that's

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE

IF YOU have ever eaten a big, luscious, ripe tomato right off the vine, you have tasted the rich, garden-fresh flavor that makes Heinz Tomato Juice deliciously different.

Perfect red-ripe tomatoes selected from the world's finest crop—pressed and packed the day they are picked, give Heinz Tomato Juice that matchless, natural, fresh flavor. You get all the food value of the ruddy, fully ripened Heinz tomato at the height of its scarlet goodness—all of its essential health-giving vitamins—even its delicate aroma.

Your grocer sells Heinz Tomato Juice in both tin and glass containers.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.
TORONTO, CANADA
LONDON, ENGLAND

HEINZ Tomato Juice

Has the Press Hampered the Search for the Lindbergh Baby?

TWO private ambulances, "with bells clanging and sirens screeching," dashed at breakneck speed from New York to the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell, and from Hopewell back to New York.

They were fitted up with developing equipment, and on the return trip some of the first pictures in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping were developed and ready for use upon arrival at the headquarters of a large photographic service.

A small army of reporters and cameramen—estimated at from 250 to 400—bore down upon Hopewell to cover the "greatest human-interest story of the decade."

"With the Lindbergh estate several miles from a telegraph-station in a vicinity where telephones are scarce, the problem of getting copy to the city rooms was serious, until the local telephone company put up emergency lines," says John F. Roche in *Editor and Publisher*, from which we borrow some details of the covering of the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

"Reporters made deals with neighbors of the Lindberghs for use of their phones wherever possible, and the rough country road leading to Hopewell was alive with automobiles speeding back and forth to telegraph and telephone points."

One great news service sent out 10,000 words a day. Another sent out 50,000 words one day and 30,000 the next. A million words were written on the case for American newspaper readers, according to Mr. Roche, and that before the case was a week old.

AND thereby hangs a difference of opinion that threatens to become bitter, so intense are the emotions it arouses.

Has the American press covered this case properly? Or has it, by sensational treatment, hindered the return of the child?

You will find some editors accusing their craft of mishandling, of behaving "obnoxiously." But you will find others who defend it hotly.

The first indication that the press might get in the way came a few days after the kidnaping when reporters and photographers were asked to move away from the Hopewell estate so that possible negotiations with the kidnapers might take place freely. Out of this request grew the press headquarters at Trenton. Later, Colonel Lindbergh asked that he be allowed to move about freely, not trailed by reporters.

Apropos of this request, Walter Lippmann wrote in his copyrighted editorial column in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

It seems intolerable that the chances of recovery of the child should be imperiled merely in order to satisfy the curiosity of the public.

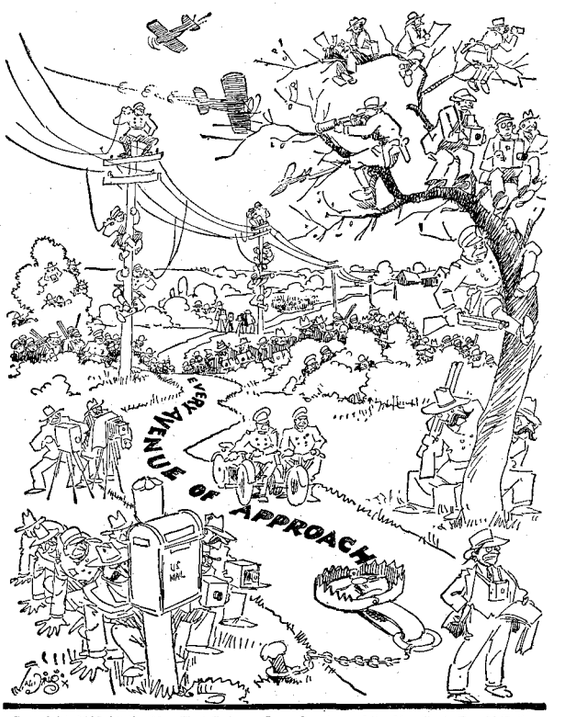
EVEN more bitter criticism was that by Silas Bent, who has written extensively on journalistic subjects. Said Mr. Bent in *Outlook and Independent:*

Charles A. Lindbergh has suffered more, probably, than any other citizen at the hands of newspaper men. They capitalized for revenue (their revenue) a stunt flight to France, they built up around his personality a myth which he had never been quite free to dissipate, they outrageously invaded the privacy of his honeymoon and his married life, and now they have made more difficult, if not impossible, the return by kidnapers of his son.

Editor and Publisher came to the defense of the newspapers and their representatives, citing numerous examples of press cooperation with the Lindberghs:

Reporters and photographers moved away from the Hopewell estate when requested. They acceded to the Colonel's request that he be allowed to move about unhampered.

Most newspapers and wire services made efforts to suppress the story of the banknotes which the Colonel paid in the notorious ransom swindle. This story was published, however, by the New York *Daily News* on the theory that, according



Copyright, 1932, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

Wonder Why the Kidnapers Don't Show Up?
—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to *Editor and Publisher*, the search for the ransom money was nation-wide and that suppression would be without avail.

Nevertheless, *The Daily News* and the Bronx *Home News* suppress for weeks the story of the "Jafsie" negotiations of Dr. John F. Condon.

Early in the investigation the New York *Evening Graphic* and the Brooklyn *Daily Times* offered to withdraw their reporters from Hopewell and declare a truce on news of the case, continues *Editor and Publisher*, "if other newspapers and press associations would do the same. *The Graphic* gave evidence of its good faith by actually removing its Hopewell staff to a point twelve miles from the Lindbergh estate at the height of the story.

"The staff was returned to the scene of action when no agreement could be formed among all the newspapers on the case."

Mr. Bent in his article tells of a similar offer by the Philadelphia *Record*.

Editor and Publisher further states that the Lindberghs themselves do not feel that the press has hindered the search, and in a copyrighted article the United Press makes a similar revelation.

Later, however, Colonel Lindbergh repeated his request that he and his representatives be allowed to work in secret.

THE United Press, interested in finding how the papers themselves feel on the subject, polled newspaper men to a total of more than thirty in all parts of the United States. Some, says a copyrighted report on this poll, "maintained that publicity is essential, since secrecy and suppression would only place a premium on further kidnapings, encouraging gangsters to feel that they could operate unhampered by the pitiless glare of publicity.

"Others held that it was time to eliminate from the stories all speculation; and to follow Lindbergh requests at any time as to specific cooperation."

Said Frank Knox of the Chicago *Daily News:*

I feel most emphatically that the press has come out of the Lindbergh story very badly indeed. By the excessive zeal of both reporters and photographers, the great American newspaper public has been given the unquestioned impression that the newspapers are very recklessly and heedlessly capitalizing the story for its circulation. . . . It is a calamity to the press that the story has been so handled as to earn the unquestioned disgust of thinking people everywhere. Most emphatically I indorse any plan to reduce the coverage to the minimum, and thus tardily afford Colonel Lindbergh and his wife a chance to recover their baby.

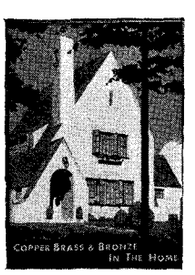
BUT Frank G. Huntress of the San Antonio *Evening News and Express* can not see "how the case can be covered any differently from the way in which the press services have been covering it thus far. This story is so tremendously important in point of both public interest and as an index to crime conditions that every development in it is consequential."

Build or repair with *durable* metals to end Rust expense

Don't risk damage to walls or floors by installing water pipe that rusts. Use Brass, which cannot rust.

Costly water pipe failures, easy to avoid with Brass

Most water pipe troubles are due to rust. A reduced flow of rust-colored water is bad enough . . . completely clogged or leaking pipes are worse. And repairs are costly. To avoid such expense, use Anaconda Brass Pipe, which *cannot* rust. Because of its unrivalled durability, Brass Pipe soon saves its slightly higher first cost (only about $60 more than rustable pipe for the average 7-room house).



Interesting information on the economy of rustless metals is given in the booklet "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home." For a free copy, address Dept. "L".

Copper gutters, too, save upkeep expense

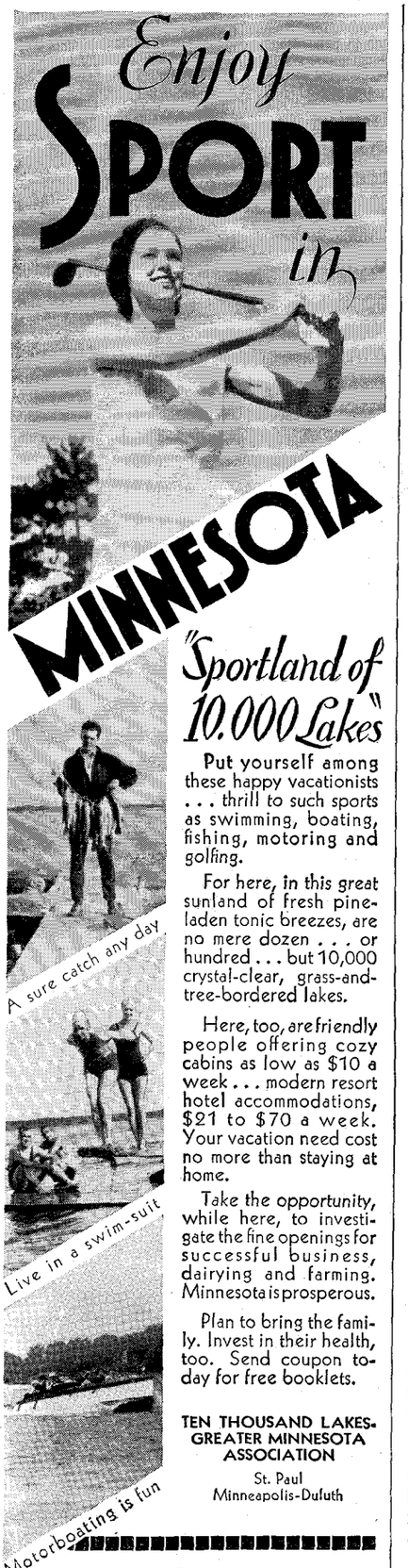
Copper, like Brass, is forever immune to rust. Gutters and rain-pipes of this durable metal cost about $35 more than the rustable kind for the average home . . . an amount quickly saved by the repair expense rustless Copper eliminates. And, for the flashings around chimneys, dormers and other roof projections (inaccessible . . . costly to repair or replace), it is false economy to use any metal less durable than Copper.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
Offices and agencies in Principal Cities
In Canada: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD., New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Put yourself among these happy vacationists . . . thrill to such sports as swimming, boating, fishing, motoring and golfing.

For here, in this great sunland of fresh pine-laden tonic breezes, are no mere dozen . . . or hundred . . . but 10,000 crystal-clear, grass-and-tree-bordered lakes.

Here, too, are friendly people offering cozy cabins as low as $10 a week . . . modern resort hotel accommodations, $21 to $70 a week. Your vacation need cost no more than staying at home.

Take the opportunity, while here, to investigate the fine openings for successful business, dairying and farming. Minnesota is prosperous.

Plan to bring the family. Invest in their health, too. Send coupon today for free booklets.

TEN THOUSAND LAKES-GREATER MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION
St. Paul
Minneapolis-Duluth

10,000 Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association
1501 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 156
Please send Free booklets I've checked.

☐ Resorts ☐ Fishing ☐ Dairying
☐ Housekeeping Cabins ☐ Lake Homes ☐ Farming

Name.....

Address.....

Marriage Makes No Careers in the Land of the Soviets

BEING first lady of Russia is no sinecure. It means, according to a dispatch from the Moscow bureau of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "committing one's self to hard work, with mighty little compensation in bettered living conditions, pleasant publicity, pretty clothes, increased prestige, or agreeable social duties."

Take, for example, the case of Comrade Alliluieva. Did she ease her lot when she made what this country would consider a brilliant match and married Stalin, the Soviet dictator?

Not a bit of it.

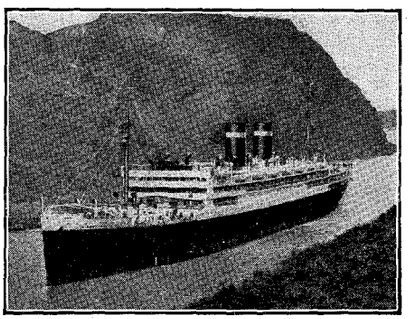
Instead of lolling at her ease as Madame Stalin, she spends her obscure days taking a difficult course in the manufacture of artificial silk. The fact became generally known recently when she was penalized for "cutting" classes.

Much the same is the lot of the wives of other high Russian officials, according to this *Herald Tribune* account, which continues:

> The wife of such an official is expected to shun the temptation of using her husband's position as an excuse for seeking special privileges.
>
> Let her but stray far from the paths of hard work and simple living, and she will run the risk of ruining the high official's career.
>
> One or two party men in exalted positions have acquired wives given to idleness and the pursuit of luxury, and have lived to repent their rashness.
>
> By now the wives given to idleness have been eliminated in the Soviet official family.
>
> There remain women like Madame Joseph Stalin (Nadya Alliluieva), wife of the dictator, and Madame Molotov, wife of the Premier, who are preparing in the All-Union Industrial Academy to assume important technical and managerial posts in industry; women like Madame Michael Kalinin, wife of the Soviet President, who is managing a State farm in distant Siberia; and, finally, women like Madame A. S. Bubnov, wife of the Commissar of Education, who is clerking in Moscow's principal shop for foreigners.
>
> For a Soviet official's wife to be a good hostess is to be nothing at all, or worse than nothing, according to Bolshevist precepts, and it is not enough even that such a wife should be attentive to the wants of her children.
>
> A campaign is in progress to get Soviet women away from household duties and into industry—400,000 housewives are to be mobilized into industry during the current year—and officials' wives are not exempted.
>
> The fact that the wives of Stalin, Molotov, and Kalinin are the mothers of children of varying ages does not excuse them from their exhausting labor, or study in preparation for labor, always outside the home.
>
> However interesting it may seem to Americans to find that the helpmates of the men directing Soviet destinies are themselves preparing to build Socialism, in Russia it is considered quite commonplace and axiomatic.
>
> If Mrs. Hoover were suddenly to decide to study the manufacture of artificial silk—

Thrill after thrill when you

GO BY SEA TO CALIFORNIA



PANAMA CANAL

Words can't describe its grandeur. You must SEE it! You'll THRILL at its magnitude—and you'll go ashore for more thrills at Balboa and Panama City, a modern city and an ancient one, at the crossroads of the world.

THE most wonderful ocean voyage in the world! 5,500 miles, and every one brimful of pleasure and interest. Nearly the entire route is in mild or tropic waters, almost invariably smooth.

The day at Havana is a fascinating interlude. And the Panama Canal? You will *never* forget it! But there are many things on this voyage you'll never forget—deck tennis with delightful companions, luxurious loafing with a good book, happy hours in the outdoor swimming pools, the masquerade ball, and delicious Panama Pacific Line food.

But be sure to choose a modern, turbo-electric Panama Pacific liner—and you'll make fast time from Coast to Coast—13 days. Sailing regularly from New York to Havana, Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Passengers are carried in First Class and Tourist.

S. S. PENNSYLVANIA . MAY 14
S. S. CALIFORNIA . . . MAY 28
S. S. VIRGINIA . . . . . JUNE 11

Special rail and water round trip tours to West Coast attractions

Shrine Convention—San Francisco
July 26-28. From New York,
S. S. California July 9

Olympic Games—Los Angeles
July 30—Aug. 14. From New York,
S. S. California July 9

Panama Pacific Line

·ALL NEW STEAMERS·

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

30 Principal Offices in the U. S. and Canada. Main Office No. 1 Broadway, New York. Authorized S. S. and R. R. agents everywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Madame Stalin's principal interest—the New York press probably would find space for a story or two on the subject.

Even tho she, as the nation's First Lady, has not tried anything so unusual, her every move is chronicled in the country's newspapers, for apart from her personal qualities, her relationship to the President makes her a person of absorbing interest to Americans in general.

In contrast, Madame Stalin's name has never yet, so far as this correspondent can determine, appeared in the Moscow newspapers.

Not even when she was married to Joseph Djugashvilli (Stalin)—who was even then a person of importance—did her name break into print, for the Soviet press never publishes marriage and divorce items, no matter how distinguished the principals involved.

A RUSSIAN wife may not bask in her husband's reflected glory.

It is up to her, and to her alone, to win her place in the sun, we learn, as the account continues:

This is the case, of course, with Nadiezda Krupskaya, Lenin's widow. Krupskaya, as she is commonly called, took a conspicuous personal part in the preparation and achievement of the October revolution, and since then she has won renown as an educator.

She now occupies the post of Assistant Commissar of Education.

But Madame Stalin is still preparing for her career, and it is considered that as a student she has not yet won her right to public acclaim.

As for publicity, these officials' wives appear to shun it as they would the plague. The experience of a few months in gleaning details concerning Madame Stalin are instructive in this respect.

Last September there was a vague report in the Moscow American colony that Madame Stalin was studying the manufacture of artificial silk in some textile institute in or near the city.

To secure more specific information on the subject of the Soviet First Lady it was necessary to generate an intense interest in Soviet experiments with artificial silk, and to look over pretty much everything being done in the Moscow area in that line. The assistant director in a laboratory of one of the institutions was sounded out cautiously on the subject of Madame Stalin.

"Some people pretty high up, we are told, are personally interested in this question."

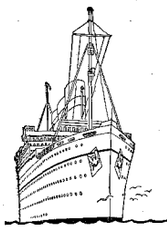
"Yes," replied the assistant director. "Even Comrade Alliluieva, Stalin's wife, is studying the subject. She's in her third year at the Promacademia (Industrial Academy)." He was quite unaware that he had struck a primary and not an incidental subject.

There was no difficulty in arranging for an inspection of the Promacademia's artificial silk section, but the official conducting the tour went into something approaching panic when the subject of Madame Stalin as a student was brought up.

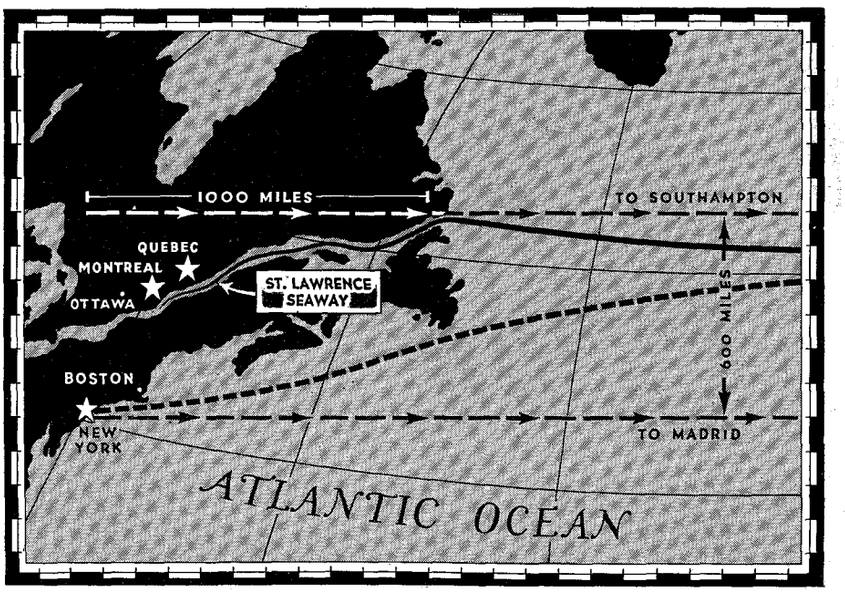
Her name was mentioned by a member of the group as it was passing through a chemistry laboratory, and it was revealed afterward that the only woman student in the room at the time was the wife of the Secretary-General herself.

It seems that at school she is always known as Comrade Alliluieva.

Some time after this visit to the academy



STRAIGHT LINE



TO EUROPE

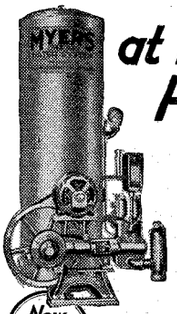
Pretend you're a giant throwing a ball Trans-Atlantic from New York. Where will it land? Why, Madrid! Throw it from Nova Scotia; it will land in Cherbourg . . . from the north shore of the St. Lawrence it will land in Southampton. ¶ Fliers, liners of Canadian Pacific's fleet, seeking the shortest route to Europe, head straight across from the St. Lawrence Seaway. Compared to New York, it cuts out 600 miles of northward sailing, 1,000 miles of open-sea eastward sailing . . . exchanges two days of open Atlantic for two days even-keel steaming past peaceful fishing villages, forested mountains . . . gives you as little as 3 days, 1½ hours open sea (record crossing, Empress of Britain). ¶ Compare the ships, compare the rates. Get the cost from your home to Britain, France, Germany, by this shortest route. Information, St. Lawrence booklet from your own agent, or Canadian Pacific: New York: 344 Madison Ave. . . . Chicago: 71 E. Jackson Blvd. . . . San Francisco: 675 Market St. . . . Montreal: Dominion Square Bldg.; 31 other cities in United States and Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW-dependable Water Systems at ECONOMY PRICES!

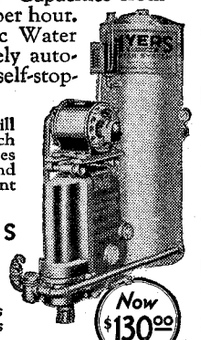


NO cheapening of design, no lowering of quality! The same absolutely reliable MYERS Pumps and Water Systems which have always been known by their reputation for highest dependability—now offered at prices never before possible for products of such quality. Here is an opportunity to assure yourself of the best—to put in a MYERS Water System at a real *economy* price, made possible by the lowered cost of raw materials and improved manufacturing efficiencies which 1932 business conditions have brought about. Don't wait. NOW is the time to buy.

NEW LOW PRICES! (Now $65.00 and up)

MYERS Self-Oiling Water Systems

Time-tested standardized units to meet all conditions and requirements of suburban and country water system service. Built for deep or shallow wells; for operation by hand, windmill, gasoline engine or electricity. Capacities from 150 to 10,000 gallons per hour. All MYERS Electric Water Systems are completely automatic—self-starting, self-stopping, self-oiling.



Any MYERS dealer will gladly show you how much our new low price list saves you. Interesting booklet and name of nearest dealer, sent on request.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
161 Orange Street
Ashland, Ohio

Pumps, Hay Tools — *Water Systems, Door Hangers*

Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS — "Pump Builders Since 1870" H-40

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Be independent. Earn $5,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 452-LC Chicago

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ANYWHERE

Complete Lite Plant ready to run. Supplies 300 watts, 110 volt Direct Current. Operates electrical appliances. $99

Fine for Lake Cottage, Camp, Farm —*Wiring complete and ten lights, $12.* Also other D. C. and A. C. models.

Write D. W. ONAN & SONS, 767 Royalston Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

CALLOUSES

Don't cut them and risk blood-poisoning. Use Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads for quick, safe relief. Soothing, healing; remove pressure from sore spot. Loosen and remove callouses in 2 days. Cost but a trifle. At all drug, department and shoe stores.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

it was decided that some photographs of the institution in which Madame Stalin—and as it was later revealed, Madame Molotov—was studying, would prove of interest, so Soyuzphoto (the official photographic agency) was called in.

One of the agency's photographers was sent to the academy, and he took pictures of the main entrance, of professors, of student types, and of laboratories and classrooms.

Curiously enough, one of the first rooms into which he was taken was the laboratory in which Madame Stalin was performing experiments.

Quite unaware of who the woman was, he picked her out as a good type, and planted his tripod within a few feet of the table at which she was making notes. Madame Stalin became red in the face and, finally, walked across the room to protest to the official who was conducting the photographic expedition. The photographer went without his picture.

Painless Bridge

"A SOOTHING balm upon a storm-tossed world."

Thus the Philadelphia *Record* in an editorial hails the recent invention of a resident of that city which, according to reports, takes much of the trouble and danger out of contract bridge.

It is a device which, according to this editorial, "solves the problem of correct bidding. Twirl the disk according to your hand, and you are told what your bid should be."

"This is progress!" exclaims *The Record*, as it continues:

It lifts the amateur to the level of the expert. The husband whose wife sniffs at his bidding now becomes her equal. Family arguments on bidding—disputes likely to last half the night—can now be settled in a moment. Let the Bid-o-Meter decide!

The instrument holds great possibilities. Bidding is the most difficult part of contract play.

If a mechanical device can bid automatically, why can not an improvement on the Bid-o-Meter play the cards out automatically?

An automatic bridge-player, in effect. Plug it into the nearest electric outlet, and you will never have to invite Mrs. Dingdoodle, whom you don't like, to make a fourth. Every house should have one.

And perhaps the great day will come when four machines, sitting around a table, will play the game automatically, while guests merely watch, and perhaps place bets. It is a cheering thought.

Even those who dislike bridge will enjoy machine play. And think of the crisis when the West machine loses a cog and breaks down just as it is about to make a grand slam! Or having to call in a mechanic to repair East because it has scored its cylinders and keeps reneging.

Lost: the Key to Heaven.—"Why so sad, old man?"

"Said something to my wife and she wouldn't speak to me for a week."

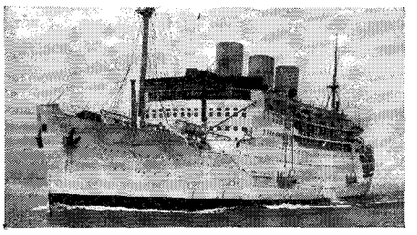
"That's too bad! When did it happen?"

"About a month ago."

"Well, why so sad now?"

"Forgotten what it was I said."—*Buen Humor* (*Madrid*).

INDIA



REGULAR SAILINGS BY

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL and BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES

To India via England, round-trip New York to New York in new and popular Tourist Class accommodations.

$385 UP

London and Marseilles to India, Australia, Egypt, Sudan, Persian Gulf, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, East and South Africa, Mauritius, Australasia.

TO NORTHERN WONDERLANDS ...OR THE MEDITERRANEAN...

Summer pleasure cruises from England in luxurious electric liners. The present favorable "exchange" makes rates extremely low. Cruises of 7 to 21 days . . . De-Luxe $150 up, Tourist Class $28 up.

Write for Catalogue to
CUNARD LINE
GENERAL AGENTS
25 Broadway New York

FAMOUS LEADERSHIP---GLORIOUS TRAVEL
HARRY FRANCK —with— UPTON CLOSE
thru Picturesque SOUTH AMERICA — *thru Significant* PACIFIC ASIA
Grace, Furness, OSK Liners — Canadian Pacific Liners
Special Cabin, Dormitory or DeLuxe: $740, $565 or $1385.
Write: The Cultural Expeditions, 112 East 19th St., N.Y.C.
Unique in Programs, Personalities, Prices

CAR Noisy? use PYROIL

Reduces wear, Vibration. Used and recommended by leading industries. Ask your dealer or write at once for the interesting "Story of Pyroil."

Simply add to Regular Oil

Distributors Write!
PYROIL COMPANY
W. V. Kidder, Pres.
47 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis.

SWIM WELL!

Know the best strokes; how to get the greatest speed from the least effort; how to float and dive, play water polo; how to save life; resuscitation, etc. "Swimming Scientifically Taught" by Frank Eugen Dalton shows you how quickly, easily. Wonderfully illustrated. Thousands of copies sold. 8th edition.

12mo. Cloth. 247 pages. $1.75; $1.89, post paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

"HARDY BORDER FLOWERS"

By H. H. Thomas, editor The Gardener.

Complete manual of information about hardy flowering plants and directions for preparing ground, planting, arranging, and grouping. Contains layouts for blending colors and descriptive list of the most reliable flowers.

Many pictures of flowers and beautiful gardens.

12mo, Cloth. 150 pages. $1.25, net; $1.33, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Why Tolerate Pimples and Blackheads when
CUTICURA
Quickly Relieves Them
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 5K, Malden, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Great Prohibition Poll's Final Report

(*Continued from page 7*)

culling them from the LITERARY DIGEST returns:

State	Population (1930)	Ballots Cast	Per 1,000 Pop.
Massachusetts (wet)..	4,249,614	117,502	27
Texas (dry).....	5,824,715	18,792	3
Wisconsin (wet).....	2,939,006	26,223	9
Alabama (dry).....	2,646,248	4,931	2
New Jersey (wet)....	4,041,334	153,668	38
Georgia and Florida (dry).....	4,376,717	21,137	5
Connecticut (wet)....	1,606,903	38,755	24
South Carolina (dry)..	1,738,765	7,022	4
Maryland (wet).....	1,631,526	35,178	21
Arkansas (dry).....	1,854,482	10,043	6
New York (wet).....	12,588,066	405,247	32
Miss., Ky., Tenn., W. Va.....	12,140,477	99,621	8

The analysis of the above table to the fair-minded observer is enough to discredit the whole loudly trumpeted LITERARY DIGEST performance."

BUT Mr. Withers has come to shipwreck on a rock that has tript up many an amateur critic of DIGEST polls.

In the first place, his neat little table is based on returns so early and incomplete as to be necessarily misleading.

In the second place, he makes the fatal mistake of supposing that ballots should be apportioned among the States according to population.

Evidently Brother Withers either forgot or preferred not to remember the vast discrepancies between the populations of many States and their voting strength. This we will show here in a little answering table, using the same pairs of States:

State	Popular Vote 1928	Final Report Ballots Returned to DIGEST	Ballots Per 1,000 of Popular Vote
Massachusetts (wet)	1,577,827	183,134	116
Texas (dry).....	708,999	123,359	174
Wisconsin (wet)....	1,016,872	131,230	129
Alabama (dry).....	248,982	36,832	148
New Jersey (wet)..	1,549,381	204,759	132
Georgia and Florida (dry).....	482,833	85,907	178
Connecticut (wet)..	553,031	72,342	131
South Carolina (dry)	68,605	30,643	444
Maryland (wet)....	528,348	61,282	116
Arkansas (dry).....	197,693	31,019	157
New York (wet)...	4,466,072	503,616	113
Miss., Ky., Tenn., W. Va., N. C....	2,734,591	296,951	109

That last column leaves Brother Withers without a leg to stand on. It shows that his forlorn dry States, instead of being ballot-starved, have been served so well that they have been able to return—and have returned—their poll ballots in greater proportion to popular vote than the rival wet States, which Brother Withers accused us of pampering.

When we compare these popular vote totals with the population totals in the Withers table, we are reminded of the immense blocs of population here and there which, for one reason or another, do not vote. We recall the multitude of minors and aliens, and the more than 40 per cent. of citizen population that never reaches the polls, and we understand why THE DIGEST bases its ballot apportionment as nearly as possible on popular vote, and not on population.

All other possible doubts of the poll's soundness as a piece of statistical engineering will be answered by an analysis of the poll in next week's issue. It will be a mine of information.

Meanwhile it is cheering to know that the poll's accuracy is still being confirmed from unexpected quarters. The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Free Lance-Star* has just completed a careful check-up poll, confined to the 1,514 qualified voters of Fredericksburg.

A secret ballot was mailed to each voter.

The ballot, we learn from *The Free Lance-Star*, "was a duplicate of that used by THE LITERARY DIGEST, containing the two simple questions." Nine hundred and fifty-eight ballots came back—63 per cent. of the 1,514 qualified voters. They were split thus:

For Continuance, 287; for Repeal, 671.

THE DIGEST'S returns from Fredericksburg, on which the local paper based its poll, were:

For Continuance, 113; for Repeal, 297.

Percentages for Repeal: DIGEST, 72.43; *Free Lance-Star*, 70.

And remember that THE DIGEST'S regular mailing-list was being tested against a 63 per cent. response of *registered voters*.

Next!

The Cover

OUR front cover this week depicts one of the natural inspirations of the continent.

Amid the five thousand square miles of Jasper National Park in the heart of the Canadian Rockies are amethyst lakes and towering peaks. Speaking of the Park's crystalline waters, the Canadian Department of the Interior says:

Largest and perhaps supreme among them all in beauty is Maligne Lake, which has already taken its place among the great landscapes of the world.

Facing the Chalet rises ten thousand feet high the jagged summit, snow crowned, of Mt. Sampson, conspicuous among the peaks of the Maligne group. Further:

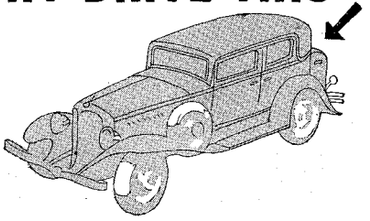
Mt. Sampson, situated on Lake Maligne, in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada, is one of a series of snow-covered peaks and glaciers rising from the shores of this beautiful lake. The forest-ranger's cabin is seen nestling among the pine-trees.

Jasper Park, in the far Northwest, comprises an area of 5,380 square miles, extending from the foothills on the east to the Great Divide of the Rocky Mountains on the west, a region of great beauty and variety, in part still unexplored.

The artist, Edith Hoyt, of Washington, D. C., was sent out to the Rockies, last summer, by the Canadian National Railways, to paint. She left the beaten track and went into the more inaccessible parts which could only be reached by trail, on horseback, as the wild regions of the Tonquin, Maligne Lake, Berg Lake, and Mt. Robson.

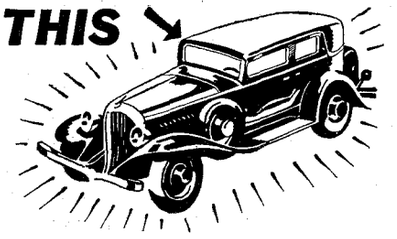
Miss Hoyt is a member of the Society of Washington Artists and Washington Water Color Club. One of her paintings is in the permanent collection of the Manoir Richelieu, at Murray Bay, another in the Quebec Historical Museum.

WHY DRIVE THIS



WHEN THIS →

QUICKLY GIVES YOU THIS ↘



IT'S no longer necessary to drive a dull, shabby-looking car, when you can keep it bright and beautiful by the occasional use of Speed Blend, the new, fast-working No. 7 Duco Polish. It whisks off Traffic Film easily, quickly. Just rub on lightly and wipe off with a dry cloth.

Speed Blend is safe. It is made by du Pont, makers of Duco. Don't take chances with ordinary polishes.

Send coupon—get sample.

• • •

DU PONT RADIO SHOW: "Today and Yesterday" on the Columbia Network, Fridays at 8:30 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time. (Pacific Coast, Thursdays at 9:30 P. M.)

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Desk L-4, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Industries, Ltd., Toronto 9, Canada.

Send me a sample of Speed Blend. I enclose 10 cents to help cover packing and postage. (Good only in U. S. and Canada.)

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State or Province*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

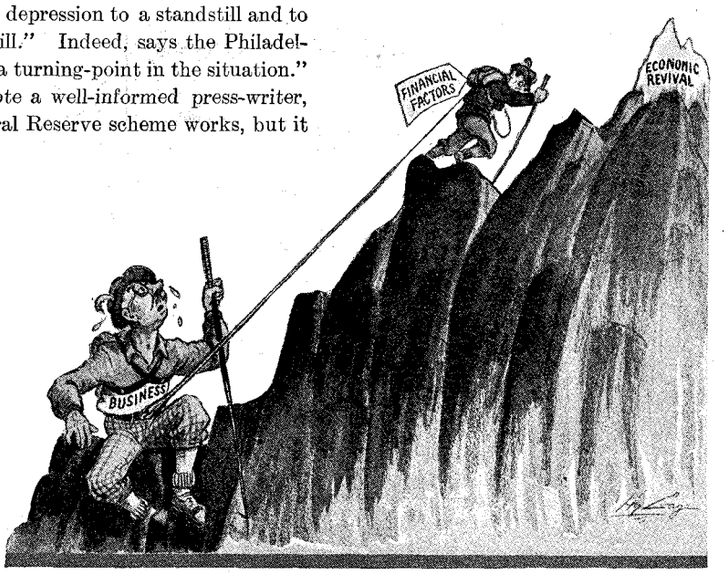
"Controlled Inflation" as First Aid to Recovery

IT IS "A NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION to the revival of faith and courage" that the Federal Reserve system is taking in expanding credit, declares the Chicago *Daily News*.

The action is widely acclaimed by our press, is greeted enthusiastically in Wall Street, and is considered a genuine contribution to recovery in financial circles abroad.

The decision of the Board to plunge right in and "apply the bellows" to credit by purchasing $100,000,000 in government bonds a week seems to the Macon *Telegraph* to be "the least spectacular but perhaps the most effective action that has been taken so far to bring the depression to a standstill and to start business back up the hill." Indeed, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, it may prove "a turning-point in the situation."

In a moment we shall quote a well-informed press-writer, who tells just how this Federal Reserve scheme works, but it is cheering to note first that this is not the only hopeful sign on the horizon. The Washington *News*, for instance, calls attention to such other hopeful developments as the "prospects of a balanced Federal budget, through fair tax increases and economy"; the probable agreement on a modified banking bill shorn of deflationary features and accomplishing beneficial reforms; diminished hoarding; and "the heartening decrease in the number of bank failures." As this newspaper concludes: "While the situation does not call for any shrill Pollyannish pronouncements of the just-around-the-corner kind, the country should note and welcome these signs of improvement."



—Gage in the "Magazine of Wall Street."

The immediate occasion for the announcement of the new inflationary scheme was a bill before Congress calling on the Federal Reserve Board to take steps to lift commodity prices to a pre-deflation level, and keep them there. In this connection Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board told the House Committee that the Board intended to stabilize business as much as it possibly could. But, he remarked, "I would not want to be peremptorily ordered to run 100 yards in ten seconds flat."

This set the stage, however, through testimony of both Governor Meyer and Governor Harrison of the New York Reserve bank, "for disclosing the more definite and far more sensible program for remedial action." The proposition, to put it briefly, is simply that the Federal Reserve banks, which have been buying government securities at the rate of $25,000,000 weekly, shall increase up to a rate of $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 weekly.

Now this is the right way to do the job, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*—

> The method involves a careful, delicate consideration of market conditions from day to day, and the increase or decrease of the stimulus, as the patient's condition may dictate. In the parlance of the day, it seeks to achieve "controlled inflation."

BUT how does it work? One of the most careful and readable explanations, but necessarily omitting many technical qualifications, is found in one of Mark Sullivan's recent Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> The first step in grasping the Federal Reserve system's new policy is to understand that there are two kinds of money.
>
> One is currency, the coins and notes which every one carries in his pocket.
>
> The other kind is "credit money," the kind of money represented by the credit of a depositor, or a borrower from a bank.
>
> One kind is as good as the other. To attempt arbitrarily to increase the first kind, currency, is always dangerous. To increase the quantity of credit-money, however, is, under present conditions, entirely safe and entirely laudable. On this point there is no disagreement.
>
> It is to increasing the quantity of credit money that the Federal Reserve system has now dedicated itself.
>
> The process consists, as its first step, of the purchase by the system of $100,000,000 of government bonds each week. The board is expected to keep this up for eight weeks at least. The bonds are purchased in the open market, chiefly from banks.
>
> When the system buys a $1,000 government bond from a bank in Des Moines or Spokane or Oklahoma City, the system gives the bank $1,000 in currency in payment. The bank now has in its vaults $1,000 which it did not have before. Upon this $1,000 the bank makes no profit.
>
> To make any profit the bank must loan the $1,000 to a customer. It is to be presumed that the bank will be eager to do this.
>
> It is at this point that the bank, and also the customer, must play their part in order to bring about the increase of credit money and the rise in prices, which is the Federal Reserve system's purpose.
>
> Up to this point in the process the system has done nothing directly to increase the quantity of credit money. All it has done and all it can do is to create the opportunity for more credit money. The new credit money actually does not come into existence until the bank loans its money to a customer.
>
> Therefore, in the situation as it now exists, the great need is that banks should lend and that customers should borrow. Through that process more money is created. Through that process prices of wheat, cotton, and every sort of commodity should rise, as well as the prices of securities.
>
> To put it concretely, the means by which this depression can now be brought toward an end is for large numbers of business men and others to go to their banks, borrow money from them, and with this money buy something.
>
> Practically infallibly, the new policy of the Federal Reserve system must have the result intended. It has always had that result in the past.
>
> Each weekly purchase of $100,000,000 worth of government bonds creates a potential $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 of credit money. This potentiality, piling up in the banks week after week, should create higher prices as surely as a law of physics, such as rain permeating soil.

"THAT an earlier attempt begun last year did not succeed was due," according to bankers whose views are summarized in a New York *Times* article, "partly to the fact that the Federal Reserve did not press it with sufficient vigor and partly to the unforeseen European financial crisis which destroyed credit all over the world." However—

> In 1921 and 1922, when the Reserve System bought $500,000,000 of "governments," and in 1924, and again in 1927, when the effort was made on a smaller scale, success was achieved. Bank credit expanded, prices rose, and a general economic recovery set in. Now, banking authorities believe, the time is again ripe.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In January the Federal Reserve Board started to take action of this kind, but the Bank of France began to take alarm at false reports of intended inflation and took out gold in such considerable quantities that the Reserve Board had to postpone what it intended to do since "to purchase government securities at such a time would have rapidly depleted its supplies of free gold." In February, however, "the artificial restriction upon free gold was removed by the passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, which permits the Reserve banks to pledge 'governments' as backing for circulation in excess of the minimum 40 per cent. gold cover."

A scheme like the one now being tried would ordinarily cause fears of a withdrawal of funds, particularly with an outflow of gold to France actually under way. But there are no alarms now, explains the writer in *The Times:*

Under the Glass-Steagall bill the Federal Reserve System has ample facilities for meeting the withdrawal in gold of all of Europe's short-term balances in this market and, if necessary, the central banking authorities are prepared to pay out gold until every foreign-owned dollar has been recalled.

It is remarked by bankers, however, that recent experience has shown that Europe's fears of the dollar are as apt to be stilled by a bold disregard of them by the Federal Reserve as by careful catering to them.

THE program, in Wall Street's opinion, depends for its success "upon whether the banks under the pressure of mounting excess reserves can be persuaded to forego their passion for liquidity above all else," reports the market commentator of *The Times*—

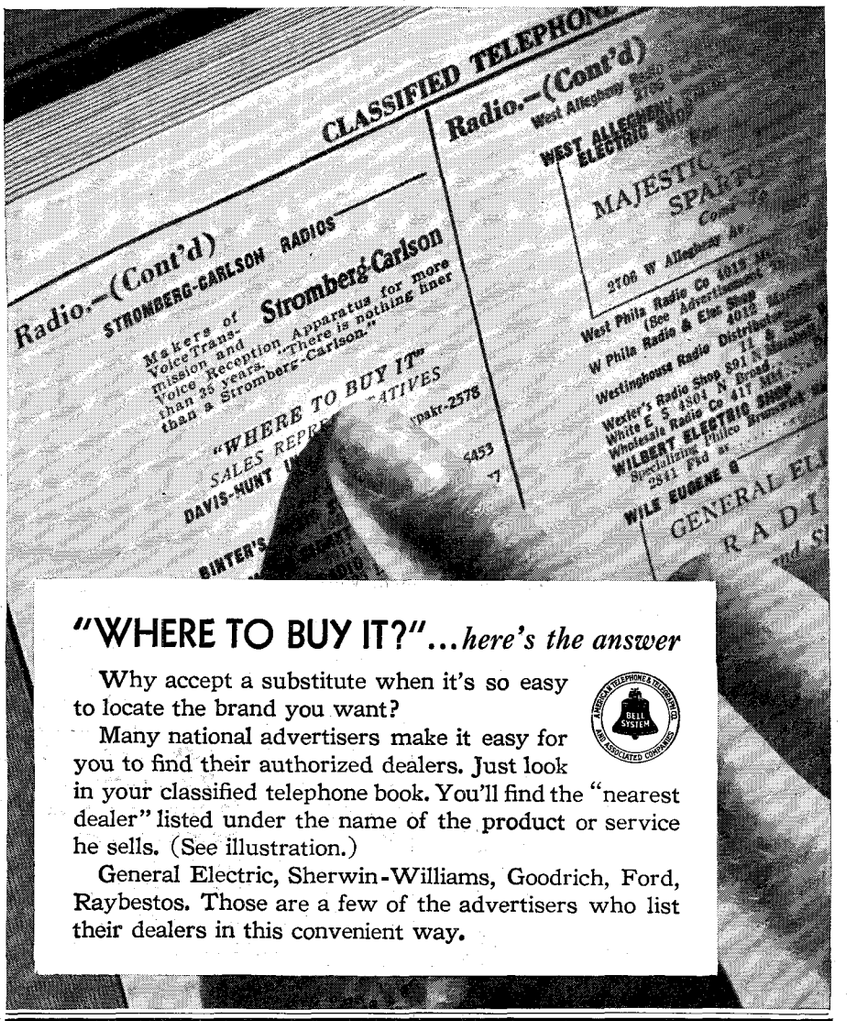
There has been a growing feeling in some sections of the banking world lately that the liquidity fetish can be carried too far.

After all, it is remarked, a bank which tries to put all its funds into cash, "governments" and acceptances is not doing a banking business as it is generally understood.

The plea made by many bankers that no commercial demand for credit exists is only partly true, in the view of some observers. While good borrowers are scarce, the attitude of the banks themselves has in some cases contributed to this scarcity, it is now suggested.

IT was an official who declined to permit use of his name, according to the Akron *Beacon-Journal,* who said the attitude of liquidity-loving bankers is "like a frightened dog sticking his tail between his legs and running at a great noise made over a year ago." Which leads the Ohio paper to remark:

This homely comparison may be overdrawn, but it reflects the sentiment of thousands of merchants and small business men who have been run through the deflation mill, and who insist that it is time for the Government to begin to prove that its highly advertised reconstruction efforts were what they were claimed to be.



"WHERE TO BUY IT?"...*here's the answer*

Why accept a substitute when it's so easy to locate the brand you want?

Many national advertisers make it easy for you to find their authorized dealers. Just look in your classified telephone book. You'll find the "nearest dealer" listed under the name of the product or service he sells. (See illustration.)

General Electric, Sherwin-Williams, Goodrich, Ford, Raybestos. Those are a few of the advertisers who list their dealers in this convenient way.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

CORPORATE
TRUST SHARES
(Original Series)

Inasmuch as Corporate Trust Shares, Original Series, are in bearer form, there are many holders whose names are not on record with any of our Authorized Distributors. We are, therefore, hereby notifying such holders of the issuance of Bearer Exchange Warrants which expire June 15, 1932.

BEARER EXCHANGE WARRANTS

Bearer Exchange Warrants, which expire June 15, 1932, have been made available by the American Depositor Corporation for distribution through Authorized Distributors to holders of Corporate Trust Shares, Original Series. These Warrants are issued to evidence the right of such holders to a preferential exchange basis in connection with the exchange of their Shares of the Original Series for the new Corporate Trust Shares, Accumulative Series and/or Series AA—Distributive Type.

Upon satisfactory evidence of ownership of Original Series Corporate Trust Shares, the holders may obtain Warrants, *without cost,* from any Authorized Distributor who will also furnish full details regarding the preferential exchange basis and manner of exercise of the Warrants. The undersigned will furnish names of local Authorized Distributors upon request.

These Warrants and the right expressed therein expire June 15, 1932.

120 Wall Street, New York,
March 30, 1932

American Depositor Corporation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAVANA FILLER CIGARS
GUARANTEED 15¢ Quality
25 FOR $1.00 POST PAID

GUARANTEED $3.75 VALUE

The Edwin Cigar Factory has put up one of its nationally advertised 15c brands in a rough manner in order to be able to offer it to the smoker at $5.00 per hundred. (25 for $1.00 during this special trial offer.)

THIS SPECIAL OFFER EXPIRES MAY 31st

The cigars will be packed in an economical metal container, not banded, but will contain the same high quality, long Havana filler, Connecticut Shade Wrapper and Broadleaf binder used in the popular Almendares brand and in all ways, except its finish and packing, be the same as the 15c size and shape. "ALMENDARES EXCEPTIONALE."

YOUR MONEY BACK

If you don't get—*in your own opinion*—at least $3.75 worth of supreme smoking pleasure from this $1.00 trial offer, let us know and your money will be immediately refunded—no delay, no red tape—and the smokes are on us. Reference: Dun or Bradstreets or any bank in the U. S. or Cuba.

JUST ONE STIPULATION

We reserve the right to refund your money if the available cigars for this offer have been sold before your order reaches us. Unless, of course, you are willing to wait three or four days until more cigars can be made. We pay all delivery charges, so send your check or money order today. C.O.D. orders $1.12.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

100 Havana Cigars in Metal Humidor $2.75 Post Paid

The Factory Seconds and Odd Lots of our regular cigars selling up to 30c apiece. Slight imperfections (such as color variations, etc.) which we GUARANTEE, does not interfere with their rich, smoking quality.

EDWIN CIGAR CO.
2341-3 Third Ave.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Heaven and Hell"
With a sketch of Swedenborg's life

The most interesting of the profound writings of SWEDENBORG the renowned theologian, philosopher and scientist. 632 page book treating of the Life after Death, sent without further cost or obligation on receipt of 5c
Write for complete list of publications
SWEDENBORG FOUNDATION INC.
Room 1286 18 East 41st St., New York

THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth. 742 pp. $2.25; postage 14c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. IN THE RIGHT PLACE

FUDO BRAND
PSYLLIUM SEED
INDIAN BLOND
A natural laxative highly recommended by eminent physicians and life insurance companies. Cleanest, Purest or money refunded.
FRENCH BLACK for 4 lbs. $2.00
4 lbs. $1.40
FUDO BRAND
LACTOSE & DEXTRINS
A marvelous concentrated colon food of purest ingredients for changing the intestinal flora and correcting auto-intoxication.
NOT DRUGS OR MEDICINE—Accessory foods both tested and approved by *Good Housekeeping* and *Physical Culture*.
Sent on receipt of payment postpaid east of Mississippi, elsewhere add 8c a pound.
5 lbs. $2.75
FUDO PSYLLIUM CORP.
Dept. D, 145 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

Rising Hopes From Higher Wheat

IT does not take much of a rise in wheat prices to stimulate optimism. For when wheat prices go up other grains are likely to be affected sympathetically, and general improvement in grain prices, as financial writers agree, means better buying power in agricultural districts, the thawing out of frozen loans in the country banks, and a general loosening up which would contribute notably toward business improvement in the coming months.

What starts the new talk is the April jump in the price of wheat futures, the highest level since last November. On the 14th, July wheat at Chicago opening at 62⅝ cents went to a high of 64⅞ cents. Other futures rose in proportion.

What caused the rally, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, is the prospect of a sharp reduction in winter wheat production. The 1932 winter wheat crop, according to government estimates, is expected to total only 458,000,000 bushels as compared with 787,000,000 bushels last year, a reduction of 329,000,000 bushels.

Now there is to be considered the existence, on the other hand, of a larger carry-over of wheat this year than last—381,000,000 bushels as against 319,000,000 bushels, a 62,000,000 increase. Also, it is expected that more spring wheat will be planted, 21,000,000 acres as against 13,940,000 last year, and the yield per acre is expected to be a little bit larger since last year's was abnormally small. Of course, the spring wheat harvest at this stage of the game can only be guessed at very roughly. The Alexander Hamilton Institute takes a guess at 271,000,000 bushels as against 105,000,000 bushels in 1931, a 166,000,000 bushels increase. But—

Such increases in the spring wheat crop and the carry-over will fail by 101,000,000 bushels to offset the prospective reduction in the winter wheat crop. The outlook is that the United States will have a total wheat supply of 1,110,000,000 bushels next season as compared with 1,211,000,000 bushels for the current season.

At the same time, the United States will still have a large surplus above its domestic requirements of 700,000,000 bushels. Consequently, a continuation of the current price advance will depend upon the developments in other countries.

OF course, everybody realizes that all the estimates are still subject to alteration; it is largely a matter of weather. The latest reports are based on freezing weather in March, lack of moisture in some sections, with high winds and dust storms. More recent bad weather, thinks *The Wall Street Journal*, should bring about a further downward revision of the winter wheat prospect.

And now, along with the news of a smaller prospective crop come hopes of a larger demand abroad for our surplus. If favorable credit terms are extended, says *The Wall Street Journal*, the entire Federal Farm Board wheat surplus could be disposed of in Europe before the opening of a new continental grain season.

If this could be taken care of it would bring our carry-over down to not much more than we ought to have on hand to insure against possible crop catastrophes.

"WHAT'S Right With Wheat?" is the question put in the title of a *Barron's Weekly* article by Richard J. Mayer, and the answer is found in part in the final paragraphs:

Continental crop prospects, at present, for the new output to be harvested next year, do not indicate a large crop. There are 230,000,000 wheat-consumers in Western Europe, who take about $3,000,000,000 in food supplies annually, as well as countless millions from the Orient, who also must import. Russia suffered a severe setback with the 1931 crop, and is now being forced to reship 30,000,000 bushels back to producing areas to avert famine. A flood has wiped out much valuable land in Kuban, the heart of the rich Russian grain belt. Thus, between August and December, the United States and Canada should secure the bulk of the world trade in wheat.

Wheat is an essential. Europe must continue to buy. With low prices forcing out the marginal producer, there is every indication that wheat, despite the present adverse array of statistical figures, is working itself out of its troublesome surplus.

The effect of the wheat price upturn upon our producers is sketched by a Consolidated Press Kansas City correspondent:

While it is true that the actual situation of the producer is no better than before, he does see a method of cashing in on his holdover of wheat, and has hopes that what he harvests in June and July will give him a profit. The effect on his credit is also encouraging, tho, of course, a poor crop is not much on which to base a revival of business. But the mere fact that one product promises to have a stronger market has its influence on the mental outlook of the farmer, and anything that improves his morale is beneficial.

BUT the New York *Journal of Commerce* can not see that wheat is such a bright spot. Of course, it says, speculators profit from crop-failure shortages, and the individual farmer may profit from a crop failure that hits others but leaves him unharmed. Nevertheless—

These specific benefits can never be regarded as a cause for unalloyed rejoicing by anybody who stops to reflect upon the devastating individual losses that accompany wide-spread crop failures.

If our wheat farmers had voluntarily cut down acreage 50 per cent. and had found profitable alternative employment for their land, the situation would be different. Then we could be unaffectedly pleased at the prospect of lessened wheat stocks and of better prices for the wheat farmer. As matters stand, however, wheat does not provide the "bright spot" that it has been called by some enthusiastic market commentators.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for APRIL 30, 1932

VOLUME 113 NUMBER 5

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Roosevelt's Soft Answer to Smith's Wrath . . 3
Hints of War Debt Default 5
The Great Prohibition Poll's Final Report . . . 6
The Dry Swing Toward a Referendum 8
Crime in Hawaii 9
Topics in Brief 10

FOREIGN COMMENT

Auckland's Outbreak of Hooligans 11
Our Chauffeur Aristocracy 12
Sinister Symptoms in Japan 13
Trying to Save the Danubian States 13

LETTERS AND ART

Shaw's Valedictory? 14
Opera on Soviet Lines 15
An English Battle of Tongues 15

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Are the Movies Any Cleaner? 16
Stock-Raising and Children 17
Up to the Witches 17
Christ or Marx 18

CURRENT POETRY

The Cock-Crow 21
Gettin' Licked 21
If You Could Come Again 21
Sketch of a Poet 21
Smash and Grab 21
Ideal 21
Sketches From a New England Seaport Town 21

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Pink Lemons 26
More Floating Bricks 26
Waltzing Mice as Poison Detectors 28
No Depression in Science 28
How Noise Stops Children's Thinking 28

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Canada's Air Rush for Gold and Radium . . 30
A Germany-to-China Air-Line 33
Has the Press Hampered the Search for the Lindbergh Baby? 34
Marriage Makes No Careers in the Land of the Soviets 36
Painless Bridge 38
The Cover 39

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

"Controlled Inflation" as First Aid to Recovery 40
Rising Hopes From Higher Wheat 42

MISCELLANEOUS

The Spice of Life 44

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30, six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

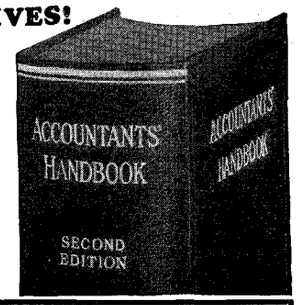
Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

ACCOUNTANTS! BUSINESS EXECUTIVES!

Here is what you want —
the New 1932 Edition *of the famous*

Accountants' Handbook



WHETHER you work on the accounts yourself or use them in business management, the new **Accountants' Handbook** is the first place to go for help on accounting questions that come up in your business day.

In this great book you will find the information you need to handle any situation you may meet — everyday or emergency — from simple bookkeeping to higher accounting.

A "Reference Library" in One Handy Volume for Everyone Concerned with Accounts

When you begin to use this Handbook, you extend immediately your accounting ability. Its 33 sections put at your command for constant use modern practice covering the entire range of accounting—principles, working procedure, systems, controls, analytical methods, audits (see list at right). You don't have to try to carry this whole vast field in your head.

In dealing with any question, you can select, not merely the usual, but the best method for your purposes. You get the best opinion on all angles involved — not only accounting, but banking, legal, and financial. When you are called upon to handle situations outside your own experience, you are practically sure to find here just the guidance you need.

Every Feature Designed to Save Time

Nowhere else, at any price, is there anything like the **Accountants' Handbook.** It brings together vital information you would otherwise have to seek out in hundreds of specialized sources.

Concentrated in its 1873 pages is material equivalent to fully 4500 of ordinary style, or 10 large volumes. Tables, rules, definitions, and formulas abound. 60-page index, with over 7,000 references, leads you at once to any item. Durable, flexible binding and patent unbreakable back insure you years of service.

Send No Money—5 Days' Examination

You risk nothing; just mail the "on approval" coupon at the right. If the Handbook isn't what you want, send it back.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF YOU WISH

Total Issue to Date Over 100,000 Copies

Editorial Board of
Over 70 Authorities Representative of Accounting Practice Today
Edited by W. A. Paton, Ph.D., C.P.A.

33 Sections

Financial Statements; Statement Analysis; Graphic Presentation; Account Classification; Cash; Investments; Land and Wasting Assets; Buildings and Equipment; Depreciation Principles; Depreciation Rates; Plant Appraisals; Intangibles.

Current Liabilities; Fixed Liabilities; Capital Stock; Surplus, Reserves, Dividends; Consolidated Statements; Income Determination; *Receivables; Accounting Organization* and Control; Inventories; Budgeting; Sales.

Manufacturing Costs; Distribution Costs; Standard Costs; Systems; Machine Methods; Public Accounting; Fiduciary Accounting; Business Law; Mathematical Methods and Tables; Principles of Double-Entry.

1873 Pages; Flexible Binding; Price $7.50

Examine the Book Free — Mail This Coupon

THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY, Dept. M503
15 East 26th Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me postpaid the new Second Edition of the **Accountants' Handbook.** Within five days after its receipt, I will either send $7.50 in full payment or return the book to you.

☐ Check here if you prefer to make three monthly payments of $2.50 each.

Name .....
(*please print*)
Firm ..... Title or Position .....
Business Address .....
City ..... State .....

Parlez Vous Français?

Latine Loquerisne?

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Three Standard Reference Books for Language Students, Teachers, Writers, Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors

CASSELL'S

FRENCH DICTIONARY

French-English and English-French

Revised and Enlarged by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; *aided by de V.* Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (606 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

Vocabularies of Proper Names of Persons and Places; vocabularies of Geographical Names; tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures; Chapter on French Pronunciations; list of French Nouns of Double Gender; table of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

"The best French and English Dictionary of an ordinary size in existence."—*Critical Review, Paris.*

Crown 8vo. 1230 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, bound in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

LATIN DICTIONARY

Latin-English and English-Latin

241st Thousand. Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spelling and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

A list of Latin Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Names of Latin Authors mentioned; Table of the Roman Calendar; Geographical Glossary of the English Names of Important Places; Glossary of a Few Common English Names.

Crown 8vo. 928 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

GERMAN DICTIONARY

German-English and English-German

140th Thousand. Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Bruel, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

List of Geographical and Proper Names, in German-English and English-German; Index of the Most Common German Abbreviations, with Definitions in English; list of German Irregular Verbs.

"A most trustworthy and recommendable book of reference."—*Prof. G. Binz, University of Basel.*

Crown 8vo. 1360 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

Special Bible paper edition of either dictionary, exquisitely bound in full crushed levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed $12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Try Resin.—With haircloth furniture coming back man's greatest need is non-skid pants.—*Buffalo News.*

Reward of Merit.—Girls who retire at half-past ten
Are loved by their parents and elderly men.—*Evelyne Lowe Cooper in Judge*

Which Way's the Wind?—Most of the straw voters in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll seem to be using rye or barley straws.—*Buffalo News.*

Vacant Attic.—A girl may love you from the bottom of her heart, but there's always room for some other guy at the top.—*The Log.*

Young Pioneer.—PARENT—"My son has so many original ideas."
TEACHER—"Yes, especially in arithmetic."—*Lustige Blaetter.*

Christian Martyr.—
How sweet the girl
How true, how brave,
Who can kiss her man
When he needs a shave!
—*Judge.*

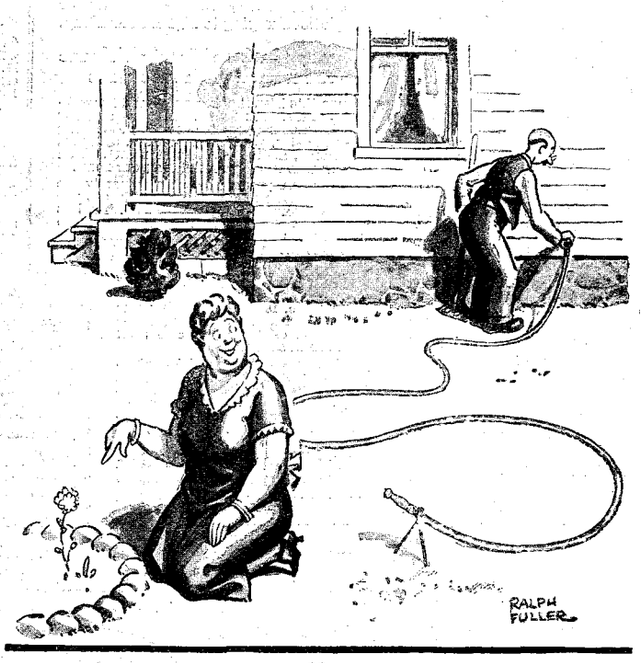
Spare the Rod and Spoil the Bride—IRATE FATHER—"You impudent puppy! You want to marry my daughter! And tell me, do you think you could give her what she's been used to?"
SUITOR—"Er—yes, I think so, sir. I've a very violent temper myself."—*Leicester Evening Mail.*

Struck a Paper Mine.—Before his death Edgar Wallace was telling a scribbler friend what a great business the film industry was. "Why," said Wallace, "it's marvelous. I write a scenario in a couple of days and they pay me a fortune for it. You ought to get into it," he advised.
"Yes, I know," returned his friend, "but it's too strange for me. I once was asked by a film company to submit something. I sent them four scenarios and blamed if they didn't return me nine!"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Okay.—Jill, accompanied by her dog, is out walking.
She meets Jack, who invites her to the matinee.
Jill is willing—but what to do with the dog?
Jack suggests taking it to the police station.
Jill does so, pretending she has found it.
Matinee enjoyed.
Jack now calls at police station and claims "lost" dog.
Is told he must leave $2 reward for the finder, does so.
Jill then drops in and as "finder" receives the $2. All square.—*Boston Transcript.*

Separately Scrambled.—ROSIE—"Aren't you getting Johnnie and Bill confused?"
MARY—"Yes, I get Johnnie confused one night and Bill the next."—*Annapolis Log.*

He Meant Well.—Suggested for THE LITERARY DIGEST'S collection:
On poor Johnny Kerr
Fasten tight the casket's lid;
He didn't think at 70 per
His car would ever skid.
—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*



"Oh, Henry, here's a surprize for you!"—"Judge."

Safety First.—"I see you're letting your little son drive the car."
"Yes, he's still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—*Mouthpiece.*

Hand Him a Saxophone.—Advertiser in a village paper in California sets out the following enticements:
"Know all men by these presents, that I, Shadrack H. Armstrong, have gasoline for sale at 15c a gal. Some say it ain't good gas, but I say it is.
"I will also tie your broom corn, one-half for the other. I crush corn every Thursday.
"Turkeys picked very promptly every day in the week.
"Horseshoeing a specialty at 6 bits a round.
"Watch and pistol repairing guaranteed.
"Shoes half-soled while you wait.
"Umbrellas fixt, and ax handles made for 15c.
"Will teach Southern harmony and the fiddle combine for $3 mo.
"Pictures enlarged by a new process, and my hot tamale and hair-oil recipe goes 330 days for 25c per head.
"Hair-cutting only on Sat. eve. at 25c per.
"A good stripper cow for sale.
"Also agent for agricultural implements and newspapers."
You will notice the indolent scamp doesn't say a word about whether he can croon or not.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Revolt of Youth.—Electrical Work derided by young experienced man.—*Ad in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Times-Star.*

Giving It the Works.—
CROWDED STREET COLLIDES WITH TRUCK
—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette-Messenger.*

Hush! Hush!—Maria was having some difficulty in answering them. She didn't want to tell them any usrc.gvn nv*r5'a'.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Times-Star.*

Flaming Youth.—
NANCY S—— WILL GIVE DANCING PANTY AT HER HOME TO-NIGHT.
—*Boulder (Colo.) paper.*

They Often Hit Hard.—J. M. K——was painfully injured when a widow was blown out in a church during the evening's services.—*Wilmington (N. C.) News.*

The Kind That Clings.—Frozen Egg Nogg and Mustachio Ice Cream, and all the other choice flavors. Oh, my, can almost taste it!—*Bath (Pa.) paper.*

Much to Excuse It.—The church choir will sing for the offertory anthem: "There's a Wildness in God's Mercy," by Demarest.—*Waterloo (Ia.) Town Topics.*

Quick Worker.—
WIFE GIVES BIRTH TO A BOY;
HE ASKS OLD AGE PENSION
—*Chicago Tribune.*

We Always High-Hat It.—
GARBAGE MUST MEET RULES OR BE BOYCOTTED
—*Kenmore (N. Y.) paper.*

Alone in This Cock-Eyed World.—
SANITY FIT SEIZES MAN IN STREET-CAR
—*San Francisco News.*

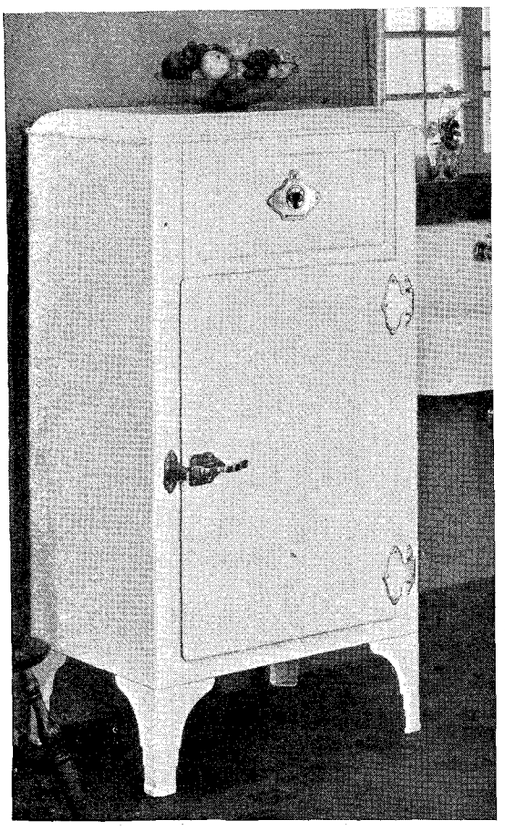
Ahem! Unaccustomed as I Am, Etc.
EXTEMPORE TALK BEING PREPARED
—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Some Scoop.—
184 Killed
(By Associated Press)
—*White Plains (N. Y.) paper.*

All Explained.—Coroner Ed Kraft said W——had become demented and died of natural causes after an autopsy was performed.—*Evansville (Ind.) Courier.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Now at REDUCED PRICES



Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigerators are now offered at the lowest prices in history. New manufacturing economies now permit substantial price reductions, effective immediately, on the complete line of models... with no change in quality! Now, a genuine hermetically-sealed refrigerator of amazing new all-steel construction... with famous dual-automatic control and important *lifetime* features of convenience and economy... is within the price range of every family. And with new low prices come new liberal terms. Invest wisely. You'll never be satisfied with anything less than Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigeration. Ask your nearest dealer to demonstrate its money-saving features... today!

Hermetically-Sealed Units... All-Steel Construction... Dual-automatic Control... Buffet-Top... Broom-High Legs... Sanitary One-Piece Porcelain Froster... Ribbon Shelves... Commodious Storage.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Refrigeration Department Mansfield, Ohio

See the New De Luxe Models... with Electric-Lighted Interior, Easy Rolling Shelves and Built-in Crisping Pans.

Westinghouse

Dual-automatic Refrigerators

MAIL THIS COUPON

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.,
Refrigeration Dept., Mansfield, O.

Please send illustrated information on Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigerators.

Name.....

Address.....

L.D. 5-7

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED